THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ANGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1867. NO. 20.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867.

William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw. } Original Attachment; Levy on Lands.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and all costs of the proceedings.
WITNESS, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kenansville, the 7th day of May, 1867.
WALTER R. BELL,
Clerk County Court.
june 7 17-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1867.

John A. Maultsby, Ex'r of Alfred Smith, vs. Mary E. Bellamy, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the Court that Mary E. Bellamy hath removed beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by this Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the Second Monday in August next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against her.
WITNESS—D. P. HIGH, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the Second Monday in May, 1867.
D. P. HIGH,
Clerk County Court.
june 21 (pr. adv. $22 50) 19-6w

NOTICE.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE for Richmond county will let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a public Jail for said county, at Rockingham, on the third Monday of July next. Information in respect to plans, specifications, &c., will be given by the Building Committee, at Rockingham, N. C.
JOHN SHORTBRIDGE,
L. H. WEBB,
WM. B. COLE.
JNO. W. LEAK,
A. DOCKERY,
R. BOWDEN,
Committee.
june 14 18-4t

LOST,

SOME TIME IN FEBRUARY, 1865, on the passage of Sherman's army through North Carolina, one note against Dr. S. S. Satchwell for $56, dated, January 20th, 1860, with interest from date. Also, sundry notes against John B. Fox and Marshall H. Morgan, amounting to $2,680 00 bearing interest from the 17th of October, 1860.
The above notes are all made payable to the subscriber.
Also, one note on John Stokley, payable to Dr. S. Satchwell, and endorsed by him to the subscriber, dated some time in 1857, for $30 50, with interest from date.
Also, sundry other notes, of small amounts, against sundry persons, dates and amounts not recollected.
All persons are forewarned from trading for any of the above notes, and the makers of the same from paying them to any person except myself, or by my written order.
JAS. P. MOORE.
june 14 18-3t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY ME for a renewal of Cerificate No. 246 for Four Shares of Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, which has been lost.
T. D. LOVE.
june 15 222-1t&19-5t*
Sumter News copy law6w and send bill to this office for collection.

NOTICE.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF MARGARET BRASWELL, deceased, are requested to meet me at my office of Clerk and Master in Equity, for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, M.
N. A. McLEAN,
Clerk and Master in Equity,
for Robeson County.
june 21 19-2t

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED at the June term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover county, Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of the late R. C. Murphy, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
WM. W. FENNELL,
Administrator.
june 21 19-6w

RADICAL SOUTHERN PAPERS.—The *Herald* says that the effort to establish a Radical press in the South does not appear to be crowned with success, and that the reason is that "there are not enough Radicals in the Southern cities to support a party journal decently."

They have had to rely on alms and advertising from the North, and the Rupblican Committee have so much to pay in the way of postage for confiscation speeches that they cannot grant subsidies to semi-strangulated daily papers. Hence says Bennett:

Newspaper enterprise in that section (the South) as elsewhere will have to stand upon its own bottom. If Radical journalism is popular there it will be sustained; if not, it cannot be bolstered up by contributions from any quarter. A press which is not in harmony with the honest and intelligent sentiment of the community among which it circulates, and is not based upon a sounder foundation than foreign aid, is no better than an excrescence. It has no vitality and can exercise no substantial influence. From these facts we argue that the effort to sustain a class of news papers in the South upon charitable principles is unhealthy, and will not amount to anything.

"Mourning bouquets," composed of sombre-colored flowers, are the mode at funerals in Paris.

There are 775 students in Oberlin College, Ohio, nearly half of them being females.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

"AFTER THE FUNERAL."

IN MEMORIAM OF J. M. SPEED.

BY C. J. M. JORDAN.

The rites are over now—the sad words spoken,
And Death's cold trust
Links with *his* hand the oft repeated story of
"*Dust to dust*."
We scarce can think him dead—we, who so lately
Beheld him here—
A king, indeed—in nobleness of spirit
Without a peer.

Yet we have seen him in the shroud and coffin,
A dumb, cold form,
On which, alas, how bitterly, how vainly,
Our tears fell warm,
'Twas hard to yield him to the grave's cold silence
And darkness lone—
Such consciousness of life, such princely beauty
About him shone.

The day was glorious in its autumns plendor—
The morning sun
Threw its calm light—a halo soft and radiant
That grave upon,
But when they lowered him to its gloomy chambers,
The light withdrew,
And clouds poured forth their tears in gentle
showers
Like falling dew.

E'en nature mourned him, for he looked on nature
With a poet's eye,
And loved, amid its works and wonders glorious,
God to descry,
Oh, there were brimming eyes and aching bosoms
Around that spot—
So many loved, and so many sorrow
That he is not.

But most to *thee*, dear friend, this cup of anguish
Comes deeply filled—
Its darkest drops, its bitterest dregs unmeasured
For thee distilled.
Unmeasured! No—a father's hand upholds it
To thy weak lips,
And drop by drop he counts the utmost portion
Thy faint heart sips.

Lean on His arm, nor drop beneath the burden
His hand hath laid,
None e'er vainly hoped whose spirit's anchor
On him was stayed.
Oft 'mid the tears wrung from grief's open fountain
Thus darkly stirred,
Comfort thy heart and *her's*—the childless mother—
With this sweet word:

"'*I will be with thee*' when the floods o'erflowing,
"Threaten thy barque,
"Around thy tossed and tempest shaken spirit
"All, all is dark.
"'I will be near thee' when thy heart is fainting
"Beneath my rod,
"A present help—a sure and certain refuge—
"'The widow's God.'"

From the Selma Messenger.

LEE BEFORE RICHMOND.

BY PHŒNIX.

No stern rebuke fell from his lips,
No record of harsh command,
As column after column reel'd,
Like vessels on the strand.

Full well he knew his noble troops,
Had done all men could do;
He'd seen them stand, and fight and fall,
And dying, grasp the foe.

From morn till night the seething waves
Swept centre, right and left,
But still they stood, and fought, and fell,
'Till of all hope bereft.

Then slowly, backward, like a troop
Of lions held at bay,
They fell, but made each foot of ground
Bear record of the fray.

How he had watch'd them none may know;
None heard how oft he said:—
"My gallant boys, tho' vain the fight,
Make hecatombs of dead."

"Ten fill the place of one that falls;
Like Persian hosts they swarm;
I must preserve my Spartan band,
From such a ruthless storm."

"They stand as did the Grecian few,
Within the bloody pass,
And fall like them; oh, Freedom's Priest,
Prepare your grandest Mass!"

"Such deeds as theirs must not go down,
Without a song of praise,
That generations yet unborn,
May link them with these days.'

"They never yet have known defeat,
These 'Old Guards' of the Cause,'
And still like bulwarks stand before,
Its altars and its laws."

"They call'd me father; never sire
Had such heroic sons;
Their epitaphs in crimson lines
Are writ by belching guns!"

Oh chieftain of the grand Old Guard!
Our boast of chivalry—
Your deeds round Richmond rank beside
Those of Thermopylæ.

Inscribed on hearts, and told by lips
That tremble as they speak,
The passing winds the story wafts
From plain to mountain peak.

Yale College Statistics.

We gather the following college items from the Yale *Courant* of last week:

The class of 1867, which will finish its course of study with the exercise of Presentation Day, on the 26th inst., entered with one hundred nnd thirty-eight members; received twenty-nine more during its course; has lost sixty six, and graduates one hundred and one, of whom eighty-one were original members.

Twenty-three States and the West Indies are, or have been represented in this class.

Eleven of the class have been soldiers in the Union army, and one in the Rebel army.

Twenty-nine don't shave, four have nothing to shave, nine are hopeful of having something, and the rest are more or less bearded.

The matrimonial statistics are as follows: Engaged, twelve; were engaged but are not now, seven; fond of the ladies, six; afraid of the consequences, two; objects to "Caudle lectures, five; wedded to Bacchus rather than Venus, twenty-one; "waiting for something to turn up," twenty; conscientiously opposed to making contracts twenty.

The intended pursuits of the class are: Law, 42; medicine, 8; divinity, 13; engineering, 6; editing, 3; mercantile business, 14; teaching, 6; geology, 1; undecided, 18.

The Yale Law School will graduate twelve members this year, of whom six are from Connecticut. In the class are two Radical Republicans, three Conservatives, six Democrats, and one rebel, who was in the Southern army, and fraternizes with the Democrats.

It is a remarkable fact that out of more than one hundred graduates, no one has expressed his determination to be a farmer. The idea that tilling the soil is a low calling pervades the Northern as well as the Southern mind. This is the bane of our country, and is doing more than all the reconstruction acts to impoverish the land.

The political status of the low class is remarkable for that latitude. Only two Radical Republicans in a class of twelve does not bode prosperity to radicalism.

Some bloods in Texas tried a negro for murder, found him guilty and fined him $3 50.

STATE NEWS.

MURCHISON'S FACTORY.—We are glad to note that Murchison's Factory, which was destroyed in March 1865, by Sherman's army, has been rebuilt by its proprietors, and is now manufacturing a superior article of cotton goods. We have seen some of the yarns already in market.

Every evidence of renewed enterprise and energy on the part of our people is interesting and gratifying.—Fayetteville *News*.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—It has been raining for the last two days. We understand that so far the wheat is uninjured, but for corn and oats, nobody ever knew of a better season. The gardens are affording a profusion of vegetables, such as snaps, squashes, cucumbers, cabbages, indeed every varity of esculent are more abundant than we ever knew them at this season.
Charlotte *Times*.

A NEW PASTOR.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. M'Kimmon, of Richmond, has been called to the pastoral care of the Presbyterian Church in this place. Should the Revered gentleman accept the position tendered him, all the pulpits in town will then be supplied—a thing that all desire to see at no distant day. Goldsboro' is peculiarly fortunate in having ministers, who are not only men of ability, but who, from all we can learn, are deservedly popular with their churches and the citizens.
Goldsboro' *Star*.

REV. G. W. SANDERLIN.—This talented young minister of the Baptist Church who has recently received the appointment of Sunday School Missionary from the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board has been spending a few days in town. He has made a fine impression upon the community, and has been instrumental in creating an interest in Sunday School Missions.
Goldsboro' *Star*.

ARE THEY THE SAME?—Lieut. John T. Dewese, 8th Infantry, A. C. S., advertises, at Salisbury, for sealed proposals for fresh beef for the troops from 1st of July next. We observe that Judge Brooks has appointed John T. Dewese, Raleigh, the Register in Bankruptcy for this District. Is this one and the same person? We presume not, as an officer of the army is inhibited from holding civil office at the same time.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ILL.—We regret to learn that our old and esteemed fellow-townsman, Albert Johnson, is extremely ill. We hope to announce, at an early day, that he is convalescent.—Raleigh *Progress*.

DEAD.—The Washington *Index* announces the death of W. S. Cordon, Esq., of Washington, aged 59 years. He had been for a number of years Clerk of the County Court of Beaufort, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a good citizen and a useful man.

What the Farmer Should Know and Do.

The good farmer is not only a man of theory but of experiment and practice. He reads, thinks and works. Of course if he farmes on a large scale he cannot be a field hand. But he must know all about farm work so as to have it properly done. To begin with he should have a thorough understanding of the physiology of the soil he cultivates. This is as important to the farmer as the knowledge of human physiology is to the physician. Soils have capacities which are developed and improved by the proper tillage and by the proper manures, and *vice versa*. They are also subject to deterioration and to diseases for which science supplies appropriate and efficacious remedies.

The farmer should know all about the various kinds of grain; about tobacco, cotton, fruits, vegetables—even plants and flowers; about everything that is grown or can be grown on our soil. He must know the proper season for sowing, planting, tilling and gathering, and the best modes of doing these things. He must be as familiar with the plough, the hoe, the spade and all the various implements used in agricultuae as the surgeon is with his instruments or the mechanic with his tools. He must keep pace with all agricultural improvements and inventions. He must know how to store his products; how to prepare them for market; when and how to transport them and the proper time to throw them into market. He must know how to fell trees and get out timber; split rails and construct fences and farm buildings. He should acquaint himself with all that pertains to all kinds of farm stock; the food and treatment best adapted to them; the diseases to which subject and the proper remedies therefor; and if work animals, their capacities for labor. He should know when and how to kill such as are used for food, and the best modes of preserving and curing the flesh. He should acquire such a general practical knowledge as to be enabled to deal with the ordinary accidents to which farm life is liable, and to provide, at least temporarily, for them until permanent arrangements can be made. He should know how to break colts to the saddle and to harness, as also oxen to the yoke. By making himself acquainted with harness and with the structure of the various kinds of farm vehicles, machinery and implements, he will be enabled to repair ordinary breaches, correct ordinary irregularities, and thus save much expense. He should acquaint himself with bridge making, road making, ditching, draining, shelters for stock, laying out gardens and orchards, and constructing ice ponds, fish ponds, mills &c.

In the present circumstances of the South, which render the utmost regularity and economy of management necessary, the old habit of hauling wood for domestic use at odd times and when the wood pile needs replenishing, would in volve inconveniences and losses of time from field labor that should not be incurred. Our farmer sohould erect shelters, and in the intervals of farm work employ their teams in hauling and storing their winter supplies of wood.

Every farmer should know something about plastering, whitewashing, carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking &c.—enough at least to supervise those thus engaged on his farm, and to prevent impositions upon him. He should know enough about law to be able to make, write and execute all ordinary business contracts, and enough about medicine to deal with ordinary cases of sickness, and even with extraordinary cases, until the doctor can be procured.

There is one very important matter to which every farmer should carefully attend, that of keeping regular farm accounts and records, noting down all that he sells, all that he buys, and the prices of same, and all farm and household expenses. His records should embrace his observations on all subjects connected with his calling; all of his farm operations; his experiments of all kinds; the amount of land in tillage each year; the manures used and the proportions of same; the crop sown and gathered; the proportion lost by accidents, insects, &c.; the amount of ditching, draining, &c., done, and the cost; erection, repairs and cost of farm buildings, fencing, &c. In one word, his records should be so kept as to enable him to evolve and exhibit at any time an average as to any of the great facts and phases of farming. Accounts thus kept will be a sure financial guide to the farmer, while his record will be invaluable as an agricultural guide. We might enlarge on this interesting and inspiring theme, but our design is rather to be suggestive and practical than didactic and sentimental. We have said enough perhaps to show that agriculture is a noble and comprehensive profession, involving high duties and varied attainments in theoretical and practical science. We close with the wish that our Southern farmers may "prove worthy the prize of their high calling."—*Richmond Farmer*.

Massachusetts is to have a new lunatic asylum at a cost of $490,000.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a decision which exempts the consular fee on invoices of imported goods from duty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Important Cabinet Meeting upon the Opinions of the Attorney General, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 20—P. M.

The conclusions of the President and Cabinet, in reference to the interpretation of the "Military Reconstruction Laws," are stated in the following proceedings, which are published by permission of the proper authority:

IN CABINET, June 18th, 1867.—Present: The President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Acting Secretary of the Interior. The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General, as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress commonly known as the "Reconstruction Acts," and that, in view of the great magnitude of the subject, and of the various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in the Cabinet, and to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of the members of the Cabinet to enable him to see that these laws be faithfully executed, and to decide what orders and instructions are necessary and expedient to be given to the military commanders. The President said further, that the branch of the subject that seemed to him first in order for consideration, was as to the instructions to be sent to the military commanders for their guidance and for the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion, will, therefore, be now considered. The summary was then read at length. The reading of the summary having been concluded as follows:

First. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act, defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name registered upon the list of voters. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Second. The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any other person touching the qualifications of the applicant or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either of witnesses or any other form of proof. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Third. As to citizenship and residence, the applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such a citizen for a period not less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year; as to such a person, the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished. Concurred in unanimously.

Fourth. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Fifth. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age. Concurred in unanimously.

Sixth. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take this oath. The actual participation in a rebellion or the actual commission of felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant, is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the Court which tried him for the crime. No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone, nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.—All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who dissented as to the second and third paragraphs.

Seventh. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion, this is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear or affirm, as follows: That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any Executive or Judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Two elements must concur, in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Second, engaging afterwards in rebellion—both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned. A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified. All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

Eighth. Officers of the United States. As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

Ninth. Militia officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification. All voted aye except the Secretary of War who voted nay.

Tenth. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages—such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

Eleventh. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification, but those who have been members of Conventions framing or amending the Constitution of a State prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

Twelfth. All the Executive or Judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, including County Officers. They are subject to disqualification if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Concurred in unanimously.

Thirteenth. Persons who exercised mere employments under the State authority, are not disqualified. Such as commissioners to lay out roads; commissioners of public works; visitors at State Institutions; directors of State Institutions; examiners of banks; notaries public; commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds. Concurred in unanimously, but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, expressed the opinion that lawyers are such officers as are disqualified if they participated in the rebellion. Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting.—First, the office held prior to the rebellion and afterwards participating therein.

Fourteenth. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law, must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay, as the proposition is stated.

Fifteenth. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and is not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify, but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in rebellion and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause in the form of taxes or military assessments which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify, but voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.—Concurred in unanimously.

Sixteenth. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose—where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion—such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy and other officers whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified. But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to the war, but only such duties as belong even to a State of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of the law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, or opinions or sympathies would not disqualify; but where a person has, by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification. All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who dissented to the second paragraph, with the exception of the words, "where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in the rebellion, he must come under the disqualification."

Seventeenth. The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections. This board having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness or other cause. The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list. Concurred in unanimously.

Eighteenth. The mode of voting is provided in the act, to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll book of the elections, showing the votes, list of voters and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district. Concurred in unanimously.

Nineteenth. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "act to prescribe an oath of office." Concurred in unanimously.

IN CABINET, June 20th, 1867.—Present: The same Cabinet officers as on the 18th, except the acting Secretary of the Interior. The President announced to the Cabinet that after full deliberation he concurred with the majority upon these sections of the summary upon which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and that he concurred with the Cabinet upon those sections approved by a unanimous vote. That, as it appeared, the military commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper without further delay to communicate in a general order to the respective commanders the points set forth in the summary.

The President leaves northward in the morning.

Prominent citizens of New Orleans, telegraphed the President, urging King, of the *Times* for the Mexican mission.

Close relations between Thos. S. Smoot and wife of Henry Johnson, was interrupted by her husband, who shot Smoot twice in the head—Smoot died in half an hour.

Gen. Longstreet has been pardoned.

The Russian treaty has been officially promulgated.

Action of the Executive in the Southern Complications.

It seems to be settled definitively that instructions will at once be sent to the several military commanders at the South, requiring them to conform their action in reference to the registration and qualifications of voters to the views expressed in the two opinions of the Attorney General recently submitted to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them. The determination upon this point, and its partial development, probably gave rise to the confident tone indulged by Washington correspondents of the Northern press as to immediate and thorough action in respect to other points embraced in the opinion of the Attorney General, published by us on Monday. Doubtless, however, a correspondence will speedily be opened with the Generals who have usurped the power of removing civil State officers at the South, and appointing others; and when the facts in each case shall have been obtained and considered, a remedy suited to the particular wrong will be sternly applied. It is very evident that no *general rule* could be adopted in reference to replacing the deposed officers. While the removals, in the manner they were effected, were all obviously illegal and wrong, the matter might assume a new phase when the question of replacing a particularly obnoxious person in important posts came up for Executive consideration.—*Nat. Intelligenaer*.

"Brick Pomeroy and His Peninnah."

She couldn't help it!
Nor could I!

It rained all day, and all night, all the next day, and all the day before. Three days! I was walking from plantation to town, near Macon, District of Bill Arp. I think it rained, as usual. I saw her gliding from cabin to cabin, from negro house to abode of negro, like a baby duck, much on the waddle. She carried a little cadias in her one hand, and in her other she held high, towards the cerulean her skirts—and all sich. She was tall—loveliness on stilts. I saw her from the distance—she had black stockings, wore blue garters, and moved like a doctor on a visit to his first patient!

I hastened to overtake her. I slid my umbrella over her waterfall. I asked her to excuse me, she did and hitched crooks at once. I was in my element. And in mud. The woman was in white. She was a blushing daughter of New England. She was a gay damsel of many seasons. She was a polisher of Hams. She knew much about hams. She was a sylph-like educator of nigger-rooms. She taught education to the ivorites—she left the white regions and friends of New England to come South and teach the Hams—the little Hams by day and the big Hams by night, as she continued her teachings by lightwood fires in dark wood cabins.

I went home with her. She told me all. I could no more. She was a feminine Yankee. She wanted stamps. Home was nothing; she was on the make. She had not character sufficient to teach school in New England; she was not handsome enough to go to New Orleans by sea and ride happiness on the "Evening Star," so she became a negro schoolist. As a beauty she was not above par, nor much else. As a schoolist she was not brilliant. Smoked glass was not needed. As a lover of Hams, she was not severe, but when it came to stamps, she wore her prettys all the time. She told me that her father's name was Stone. It was a Bible name—it meant *Precious* Stone.—She was a Stone. Peninnah Stone.

Being from home I was not accountable, so I made love to her. We wandered to her abode. We courted till morning. Then I went with her to school. She moved among the Hams like a silver thimble in a dripping panfull of breeches buttons. She wasn't much of a catch, but better than no catch. She was one of the stout-minded. Her early years was spent in chewing gum, weeding onions, pounding stone and such little amusements, incidental to New England, coupled with psalm-singing and praying for damnation to rest upon all who were sinners.

Peninnah was a sprightly sylph. She could harness an ox, split rails, stick a hog and do all manner of such music.

We loved. It was a matter of profit.—Being a New Englander, she had no heart. Simply a Stone. Harder than a brick.—My cherished one in one volume as yet unopened and unread. We walked about among the cabins of her lambs. She was chief engineer of a nigger teaching shop, and boss of a hair oil trunk. We meandered under the black jacks and honey suckles. First she'd sling her arms about my neck and kiss me, then she'd kiss the little lambs—dear little lambs. Said I:

"Peninnah, sweet one, why kissest thou the little he thopians?"

Then she bent her eyes into me and said:

"The more we kiss 'em, the more hair oil, brass rings, photographs and playthings we sell 'em!"

Ah, I see—charming Peninnah—kiss 'em—kiss 'em all around—from cabin to cabin—Ham to Ham—from infancy to old age—and sell 'em gewgaws, for of such is the kingdom of New England and he thopians are the profit.

And we sat on a mossy bank, watching the little Hams basking in the sun as they wallowed in the warmth, and thus twisted our love together. Said my sweet Peninnah:

"Oh, Brick, its nice! Let us wed and be happy. I'll support you. I am a Yankee schoolist, not handsome enough to be ornamental, or I should have gone farther south; but I'm several on the make. I'll make mutton of these lambs in time.—There's no need of us at home, so I came here to make my money. I kiss the little Hams—I pet 'em and caress 'em—I tell 'em that the good Abram was their savior, that he sent me on purpose; that I love them so dearly; that they are, oh, so sweet to me; and that in a few years each of them, male and female, shall be in Congress from Massachusetts. And I pats their little heads and kiss their little lips, and sell them primers and readers at five hundred per cent. profit, and I sell 'em "purty things," and I fixes 'em for not learning their lessons, and sells each of 'em my photograph for a dollar, each of 'em *blue clay grease* for half a dollar a box, and I manage to diddle the little Hams out of all their stamps, and to make teachin' a big business.—Ain't I a nice girl, dear, dear, gentle Brick?"

And she kissed me again and again, till I had a link of wool left on my lips, when she with a smile pillowed my agile head upon her spiral indicator, and then went on: "Oh, it's nice to be he-thopian schoolist. We are from home. We are on the make. There are some teachers here that are good but not sharp. They don't speculate as we do. They simply teach for their salaries. But they are not fully Yankees, only half breeds. I can make enough here in a year, off and on, to buy a plantation, then we'll set up for nabods! Let us wed. I'll teach 'em; you soap 'em. We'll wed. You go north as a southern loyalist; I'll go north as an injured female; we'll do the darkies, and then do the soft ones in the north. This is a big business. I'm from New England; on the make; lets unite and be happy."

I'm to wed Peninnah. She is a most desirable darling. So sweet, so kind, so financial in her affections, such a devoted christian that I know we shall be happy.—And we'll be rich. While I whine injured loyalty up north Peninnah will skin the Hams here. We'll soon be bond holders, free from taxation, and regular New England aristocrats. Bring me a little nigger—sweet little Ham—I'll kiss him once for Peninnah. Makingly thine,
"BRICK" POMEROY.

Oath of Office in Louisiana.

Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, has ordered that officers appointed under the provisional government of that State shall not only take the oath of office prescribed by the State laws, but the one prescribed by the military act, and he, with his radical friends, insist that all officers, no matter when appointed, should be required to do likewise.

Edmund About, the well-known author, says: "There are two things in this world which a man does not often find away from home: the first is good soup; the second is disinterested love."

$2,500 worth of fine silks, etc., were found in the room of a dashing young dry goods clerk in Cincinnati.

New Process of Making Tar, Pitch and Turpentine from Pine Wood.

The following account from the New Orleans *Crescent* of a new process of manufacturing tar, turpentine, and rosin, will be of interest to our neighbors in the old North State:

By invitation of the parties connected with the new works on St. Peter street, for distilling pine wood, we visited them a few days since, and, thinking it matter of no little importance to our citizens, especially those who reside at a distance, we have concluded to give them the benefit of our investigation. The works we saw are capable only of distilling one cord per day, being erected merely to show the process and the amount of products that could be realized from a given quantity of wood.—They were in full operation when we arrived, and we will briefly state what we saw and learned from the owner of the patents, who was present:

The retort which contained the wood is enclosed with brick, the top and bottom being alone exposed. From a pipe connected with the bottom of the retort, a stream of pitch was constantly exuding, while from a condenser connected by a larger pipe with the top of the retort, the crude turpentine and pyroligenous acids were running in quite a large stream.—These, allowed to settle in a receiver, separate themselves, and the turpentine is drawn off and introduced into a still. From a condenser connected with the still, the clear, pure spirits of turpentine was collected in a receiver ready for market. A good article of rosin was also taken from the still.—We never saw a finer article of turpentine, and among the number present was an old manufacturer, who pronounced the process a complete success, and that there was no doubt it would entirely supercede the old way of manufacturing. After all the crude material has passed from the retort to the condenser, the connection between the two is closed—the fire increased and the wood charred.

The whole thing is simple and yet complete, and we should judge the works could be had at a small expense. The patentee informed us that he has already disposed of quite a number of rights, and that the parties purchasing were busily engaged in putting up their works, and would soon have them in full operation. This we were glad to learn, as everything of the kind adds to the future wealth of the South, and we confidently believe that as soon as it is generally known this will become a great and important branch of business wherever there is any pine wood to be found. We take pleasure, in connection with this matter, to state further, that the present state of affairs throughout the South and the great scarcity of money is perfectly realized, and that, therefore, the most liberal terms are given to those wishing to engage in the business. The public will please bear in mind that this process is independent of climate and season, and may be carried on every day throughout the year. We annex a list, as given us, of the average yield by it from one cord of our fat pine wood: twenty-five gallons spirits turpentine, one hundred gallons pyroligenous acid, one barrel rosin, one barrel pitch, two barrels tar, fifty bushels charcoal.

Who Can Vote in the South.

The recently published opinions of the Attorney General designate by classes those who are disfranchised and excluded from holding office by the terms of the Congressional military reconstruction acts. He states generally that all those are disqualified who participated in the rebellion and had previously held office and "were required to take, as part of their official oath, *an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.*" There are, we are informed, many persons in the South who had held minor offices previous to the war, and have now forgotten the precise terms of the office administered to them. It will be recollected that until the breaking out of the rebellion, and its assault upon the integrity of the Union, it was not customary to require an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, except from officers of some considerable importance; and that in most of the minor offices a simple oath for the faithful performance of duty was imposed. None of the latter class are included in the disqualifications of the reconstruction acts. Among these were postmasters, mail-carriers, and agents, and others connected with the Post Office Department, as the only oath required of them after the year 1825, and prior to July, 1862, was as follows:

I ——, do swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post offices and post roads within the United States.—See publication, in 1857, of post office laws, under the head of organization and miscellaneous—Section 9.

There may be, and probably are, many others in the same category, and it would be well for all those who held minor State or Federal offices previous to the war, and who do not now recollect precisely the language of the obligation taken, to ascertain whether their oath of office included an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, so as to determine, each for himself, whether the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

The Case of Mr. Starbuck.

Having published an account of the pre-
ntment made against D. H. STARBUCK,
e United States District Attorney, by the
rand Jury, at the recent term of the Cir-
it Court, we desire to do him the justice
give his statement of the facts of his ap-
ointment and taking the oath.

When the matter was called up, Mr.
ARBUCK asked an investigation, and ad-
essed the Court as follows :

ase your Honors :

From a deep sense of duty, which I owe to the
urt, to my family and myself, I rise to make a
otion affecting me as the prosecuting officer of
is Court; seriously affecting my character. The
rand Jury has presented me and other gentle-
en on the ground that we took the test oath of
y, 1862, when we had no right to take it.
The charge against me is, that having been a
mber of the State Convention which passed the
dinance of Secession, that I, therefore could
t consistently take said oath as District Attor-
y.
ow, I wish, and intend to meet this charge fair-
and squarely, and challenge an investigation.
therefore, respectfully ask your Honor to ap-
int some member of the Bar to take charge of
e case for the Government. But, before taking
y seat, I wish to say in defence of my character,
hich is dearer to me than life itself, that what I
ve done, I have done honestly and conscien-
usly,
These are the facts of the case in regard to this
ellous charge. In the month of June or July,
5, just after the close of the war, I received a
tter from a friend in Washington, informing me
at the Attorney General had requested him to
k me if I would accept the appointment of Uni-
d States District Attorney for North Carolina,
d whether I could take the test oath, and re-
esting an immediate answer by telegraph. I had
t before thought of the appointment, and then
ought so little of it, that I sent him no telegram
d did not answer his letter until some week or
o afterwards.
I then distinctly informed him by letter, that a-
ough I had always been a Union man, as he well
ew, yet I had been for a part of the time a mem-
r of the convention which passed the ordinance
secession, but I was not a member when it was
ssed, and was utterly opposed to its passage.—
at this ordinance was passed on the 20th May,
1, and that I did not become a member of the
nvention until February, 1862. That I was elec-
d as a well known Union man, over an opponent
ertaining the opposite principles. That while a
ndidate before the people, I expressed a desire
d hope that the Convention, before it ad-
rned, would repeal the ordinance of secession.
ook my seat entertaining these hopes, and did
at I could to aid in protecting our people in
ir civil liberty, and relieving them from the
pressive measures of the war. And I did no
with any hostile intent towards the Union,
d never for one moment abandoned my earnest
sire for its preservation.
Entertaining these sentiments, which were well
own to my acquaintances, I felt that the spirit
the oath did not exclude me, and requested my
end, in Washington, to lay these facts before
e Attorney General, the Honorable Mr. Speed,
d ask his opinion, whether anything I had done
cluded me from taking the oath. I received an
swer informing me that he had laid these facts
fore the Attorney General, who gave it as his
inion that there was nothing in the oath to ex-
de me from taking it. These are the facts of
e case.
I received the appointment without any solici-
ion of mine, with the hope of aiding in the re-
tablishment of the civil authority of the United
tes once more in North Carolina. What I have
ne, has been done honestly and conscientiously,
th the approbation of the Attorney General of
e United States. And I now respectfully ask
at some member of the Bar be appointed to in-
stigate this charge, in order that I may have an
portunity of vindicating my innocence.

Mr. Moore, who had been assigned by
e Court to make the investigation, sub-
itted a report, confirming the above state-
ent of facts, concluding as follows :

'I submit the foregoing as the result of my ex-
ination of the facts in this case ; and as the
urt were pleased to intimate to me that I should
press my opinion of the course proper to be
rsued after investigation, I will add that what-
er interpretation in law may be put on the oath
office, of July 2, 1862, I am unable to perceive
at Mr. Starbuck was corruptly influenced to
e it. He resorted for advice upon the question
the proper fountain and acted in conformity
h the opinion given ; and were I charged with
prosecution, I should not hesitate to let the
tter rest, as well for the good of the public as
justice to Mr. Starbuck."

Based upon the report, the Court order-
that all further proceedings in the mat-
be dismissed.

We have no desire to do Mr. STARBUCK
y injustice, but do most sincerely regret
at he was not made to answer before a
y of his countrymen upon the charge
which he was presented. The times are
lly out of joint, and the people are much
moralized, and never was there a time
the history of the State when public and
ivate virtue was so necessary in the dis-
arge of all duties towards the Govern-
nt and to society. Our law-officers, at
st, "should be above suspicion."
Attorney General SPEED, informed a Mr.
drick, to inquiries whether Mr. STARBUCK
uld take the test-oath, that "what he
nted is men who have been uniformly
ion men throughout, *and who have not*
ne any act in hostility to the United States."
r. STARBUCK, whatever may have been his
ion proclivities and prejudices in going
the Convention, knew that the Conven-
on had passed the ordinance of secession,
d under its legislation troops were al-
ady in the field, in armed hostility to the
ited States, and that the object of the
journed session was to raise additional
ops and to provide the ways and means
maintain them in the field, and to ena-
e North Carolina to carry on the war. If
never abandoned his earnest desire for
e preservation of the Union, he kept it a
ofound secret so far as the journals of the
nvention are concerned; and if he did
t know voting to raise troops and provide
ney was not a hostile act towards the
ion, his ignorance is so profound that
certainly is not qualified for the respon-
le position which he holds.
Among the points decided by Attorney
neral STANBERY, as "engaging in the
bellion," and which has been established
the *unanimous* vote of the Cabinet,
en the dissenting Secretary of War con-
rring, is as follows :

'All those who, in legislative or other official
pacity, *were engaged in the furtherance of the*
mmon unlawful purpose, where the duties of
e office necessarily had relation to the support
the rebellion, such as *members of the rebel*
nventions, congresses, and legislatures, diplo-
atic agents of the rebel Confederacy, and other
icials whose offices were created for the pur-
se of more effectually carrying on hostilities,
whoes duties appertained to the support of the
bel cause, must be held disqualified."

The readiness with which Mr. SPEED re-
onciled such actions as consistent with
e obligations of the test-oath, may have
atisfied Mr. STARBUCK and the Circuit
ourt, but we fear the public will not be
easily satisfied, nor does every one hold
such high esteem the official dispensa-
on of the Attorney General in matters
urely of conscience as has the United
tates Attorney for North Carolina.

The liabilities of the firm of Frazier,
renholm & Co. have been ascertained to
xceed their assets by nearly £1,000,000
erling.

On Friday 250 emigrants sailed from
harleston for Brazil.

The Duty of the People.

We sometimes hear doubts expressed as to the duty of the Southern people in the present crisis, and even some go so far as to counsel inaction. Some are led to this course by an idea that in taking part in the work of reconstruction they are voluntarily accepting the dishonoring and degrading terms offered us ; others are deterred by a vague, undefinable, but ever present fear, that those who proposed and their agents who conduct the reconstruction measures, intend the Southern people no good, but are ever setting traps to catch unsuspecting victims—in fact, that the whole scheme is merely "springes to catch woodcocks." Whether the one or the other of these reasons, or indeed any cause, shall prevent our people from registering, the effect will be equally fatal to the welfare of the State.

There can certainly be nothing dishonoring and degrading in accepting the terms *offered* us by Congress. If a choice is left to us, it is the "deliver or die" option, which the highwaymen gives to the unwary travelers who fall into his power; and in purchasing life at the expense of the pocket-book, we could hardly be charged with compromising our honor or approving his conduct, nor are we estopped from bringing him ultimately to justice.

Nor on the other hand, when the District Commander has specified definitely and distinctly who can register, whether he acts under instructions from Washington or upon his own opinion, can there possibly be any danger in following the direction laid down. In such a course there cannot be unknown troubles or masked batteries.

There cannot be one good reason urged against registration, and many, nay, the most vital, reasons exist why all should do so. By registering the right to vote will be secured whether it is exercised or not, and the power to control events will be retained, for as we have often endeavored to impress upon our readers that after all probable or possible disfranchisement under the Reconstruction acts are made, the whites in the State will command a very large majority, which the Radicals cannot overcome, except in a few localities. And then, if it is not desired or thought politic to exercise the right of suffrage at present, the weightiest moral obligations to the State and posterity may hereafter demand its exercise, and the neglect to register now will prevent the right to vote in the future.

Those who have the right to register and vote owe a duty to those who are denied the privileges of a free citizen, merely for having been true to North Carolina in the past—a duty they must perform with zeal and jealous care, or the injustice of the acts of Congress will also disgrace the statutes of our State—and those whose only shortcomings have been a virtuous and worthy defence of their State will become the innocent victims of its perverted and malicious government.

By prompt action, also, will the design to place the political power of the State—the power to tax and dispose of the revenue and to disfranchise—in the hands of the few Radicals and their misguided tools, the negroes, be prevented. The fate of West Virginia, where a profligate minority, by aid of test-oaths and punishments, is driving from its borders the worth and intelligence of its population, and of Tennessee, where a wicked and tyrannical Governor places the lives and property of its citizens at the mercy of twenty thousand armed and organized troops, will be saved to North Carolina, if the people will come forward and promptly discharge the duty imposed upon them. All minor considerations must be cast aside, and when the time arrives our people must address themselves with one accord to the great work of saving the State from the destructive grasp of the desperate Jacobins who are endeavoring to secure her.

Collector Foster, of Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—Colonel J. P. Foster, Collector of Customs, has resigned. The investigation of the affairs of his office, by a special agent of the Treasury Department, resulted favorably, and the charges preferred before the United States commissioner were withdrawn.

While we will not intentionally do injustice to any one, or even pursue with vindictive retaliation those who have sought to injure our people, we are nevertheless unwilling that the heinous charges brought against the Collector of Customs at this Post shall be so nicely whitewashed by the Associated Press, as is done in the above telegram to the Northern papers. Colonel FOSTER may be entirely innocent of the charges preferred, but we are hardly prepared to admit that the investigation of the affairs of his office, by a special agent of the Treasury Department, *resulted favorably*. If they did, he did himself great injustice in resigning his position before properly vindicating his character, by bringing an action against those who had so violently slandered and persecuted him.

Again, it is not true that the charges preferred before the United States Commissioner were withdrawn, but on the other hand, the investigation was waived by Colonel FOSTER, and he was required to enter into bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court.

Coming among us as a professed Conservative and an ardent supporter of President Johnson, Colonel FOSTER has found time, amidst the discharge of the arduous duties of his office, to take part in most of the political gatherings and leagues, in opposition to the policy and measures of the Administration, upon whose favor he was indebted for position and a livelihood. And since his sojourn here, so far as we know, there is no man who has done more to organize and perfect a party, composed chiefly of negroes, in opposition to the Administration, and against, what we believe, the real interests of this misguided class.

In attempting to misrepresent the facts of the investigation of this case, the friends of Colonel FOSTER have been his worst enemies. So far as the investigation before the Special Agent was concerned, it having been conducted privately, unwilling to appear even to do this official injustice, we simply stated that it had closed with the resignation of Colonel FOSTER, and that the evidence taken in the case would be laid before the Treasury Department for consideration, leaving our readers to infer from the action of Colonel FOSTER as to the result of the investigation. But in view of the facts, we cannot, even by silence, give our assent to the correctness of the above telegram. If Colonel FOSTER is honorably acquitted of the crimes of which he stands charged, we will very willingly publish the fact, and while we will not let our feelings drive us into unnecessary abuse of officials, we will not by any action or want of action on our part, be led into an apparent defence or justification of charges which seem to have been settled, if at all, by a compromise, rather than a legal investigation.

In defending the Southern District Commanders from the reflections upon their conduct contained in the opinion of the Attorney General, Northern papers and their Southern correspondents harp upon their removals from office as the chief point made against them, and the removals made by General SHERIDAN seem to engross almost the entire attention of the North.—Even in reference to General SICKLES, there seems to be a desire to cover the real objective points made by Mr. STANBERY against his official management of the affairs of this District. A special telegram to the New York *Herald* from Charleston, contains the following:

"Under the sixth section of the first reconstruction act, Gen. Sickles was empowered to remove four-fifths of all the civil officers in North and South Carolina, from Governor down to magistrate, for disability, every man being disqualified. Yet so far, he has removed not more than a dozen in both States, and those were for official misconduct, for which there was no other remedy."

Mr. STANBERY made no allusion to any removals in this District, but arraigned our Commander for his "military edicts, issued in general and special orders regularly numbered, and in occasional circulars, * * which already begin to assume the dimensions of a code." The General Commanding has made no attempt to conceal the real points raised by the Attorney General, but by his too hasty application to be relieved from duty, acknowledges how keenly he felt the official reproval.

The exercise of legislative powers is the point made against General SICKLES, and in regard to the great importance of its immediate restraint the Attorney General uses the following language :

"I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of this assumption of authority. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the act of Congress.—There may be evils and mischiefs in the laws which these people have made for themselves through their own legislative bodies, which require change; but none of these can be so intolerable as the evils and mischiefs which must ensue from the sort of remedy applied. One can plainly see what will be the inevitable confusion and disorder which such disturbances of the whole civil policy of the State must produce. If these military edicts are allowed to remain, even during the brief time in which this provisional military government may be in power, the seeds will be sown for such a future harvest of litigation as has never been inflicted upon any other people."

North Carolina Rebels Rampant and Defiant.

"A private letter received in this city states that the rebels of North Carolina have again become rampant and defiant, to such an extent that numbers of Union men in that section are preparing to leave for the North. Some of the unreconstructed a few days ago set fire to one of the largest steam saw mills in that State, situated on Cape Fear river, near Wilmington, and owned by Generals Estes and Abbott. The mill was entirely destroyed."

Falsehood and slander are the meat and drink upon which the Radical party has grown great, and the means by which it has thus far been sustained in its bitter and vindictive persecutions of the Southern people. So long as party success is to be attained there are human beings—men, so-called, by courtesy, "that neither having the *honesty* of Christians, nor the *truthfulness* of Christian, pagan, nor man, that we have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably"—who will resort to any means, however disreputable and dishonest, to accomplish their object. In hopes of small official favors—a few paltry crums which fall from the Radical table—these men sell, with eager avidity and great profit, that purchasable article they flatter themselves in calling soul.

The above extract, which we clip from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*, is a fair specimen of the means used by these vipers to misrepresent our people and retard the welfare of our section. We know nor care not who may be the author of the "private letter." He is as depraved in heart as he is slanderous in expression, and but for abject cowardice, influenced by equal hopes of gain, would commit murder with the same facility with which he basely attempts to injure the good name and destroy the prosperity of our people.

Instead of being rampant and defiant, the Southern people are as gentle as sucking doves, and under the operation of political and military thumb-screws, are rapidly losing all interest in or care for the political future, or have given way to gloomy forebodings. There has been no man forced to leave this State merely because of his being a Union or Northern man, but those referred to possibly are the victims of idleness or dishonesty, and in some cases, at least, Northern men have been the "moving" cause.

So far as the falsehood in regard to the destruction of the Bladen Land Company's Mill is concerned, we have the official contradiction of Generals ESTES and ABBOTT, the gentlemen mentioned in the letter. The facts in relation to the fire, published in this paper the day after its occurrence, were furnished to us by General ABBOTT himself, and he distinctly stated that it was the result of carelessness. Immediately upon the receipt of the paper yesterday containing the falsehood, we were called upon by General ESTES, who authorized us to deny the statement, both as to the cause of the destruction of the Mill, and so far as he and General ABBOTT were concerned, in regard to any unkind treatment experienced. And here we will take occasion to say that no person in this section has been illy treated on account of his political sentiments. Where persons have behaved themselves as gentlemen, and proved their claims to such a title, they have uniformly been treated as such, whatever may have been their political creed, or from whatever State they may claim to have come. Officer and citizen have been judged and treated in accordance with their conduct, as all should desire to be, and while the sad recollections of the past and the terrible experience of the present may have tempered somewhat social intercourse, none can reasonably complain of a want of personal kindness in their treatment by our people.

It is useless, however, to enlarge upon these matters. The vile slanderer has accomplished his object in publishing his falsehoods at the North. Our corrections of them will not be believed in the quarters where the published lies are intended to operate. It should have the effect, however, to cause those Northern gentlemen among us, who have settled here, and who will not lend themselves to such base purposes, to speak out in some authoritative manner and denounce those who seek, not only to injure the country by such contemptible falsehoods, but are endeavoring to imbitter those who should be friends.—A healthy public sentiment in Northern and Southern citizens should frown down such evil-minded persons, and correct the feelings which justify respectable papers in publishing such outrageous and improbable slanders, or which prompt the public to give an easy and eager credence to them. Until such time any re-union of the States will be in form only—the result of party schemes and political necessities rather than of cordial and honest reconciliation and mutual good-will.

Bingham's Latin Grammar.

We are under obligations to the publishers, Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia, for a copy of a "Grammar of the Latin Language," for the use of schools, with Exercises and Vocabularies. By WILLIAM BINGHAM, A. M., Superintendent of the Bingham School.

Colonel BINGHAM, in preparing his Grammar, has fully accomplished what he aimed at—a *practical first book in Latin*. While free use has been made of the works of the best American and foreign authors, the Grammar before us is not a mere copy of former grammars of the language. The author, a ripe scholar and an experienced teacher, has been governed in the preparation of his work by these safe guides, and given to the noble profession of which he is no unknown follower, a valuable auxiliary in the development of youthful minds.

It has been the object of Colonel BINGHAM to render less dry and uninteresting the earlier lessons in the grammatical construction of the language than is done by the books now in general use. To do this he has endeavored to acquaint the pupil with the bearings of each successive step, and not compel him to grope his way in darkness. His rules are illustrated by familiar and frequent examples, and many of the intricacies of the language which have puzzled and perplexed the beginner, are rendered comprehensible by making familiar and easily understood the philosophical principles upon which they are based, and not merely stating the routine and bald facts and laws which apply to isolated cases.

We are glad to know that the many excellencies of this Grammar have recommended it to numerous teachers, and in most of the schools in this State and Virginia it has been adopted as a text book. We hope to see it adopted by others. Our teachers, who have not seen a copy of it, can call upon us, and we will be most happy to let them examine ours, as its adoption into our schools will be of benefit to the pupils. If, as we believe, it is superior to the grammars now in use, it should at once find its way into all our schools, and such, we trust, will be the case.

Further Reports of the Damages Done by the Rains.

The extent and seriousness of the damages done by the recent flood are almost unprecedented in the history of our agricultural disasters. From what we can learn the damage has been general throughout the State. Hyde county is said to be, as it were, one broad field of water, and some of the finest plantations in Edgecombe are reported to be from one to two feet under water.

In Brunswick the damage is fearful. The rice plantations have suffered seriously, part of the crop having been washed entirely away. The plantation of Col. Thos. C. McIlhenny presents a most lamentable aspect. A crevasse having appeared through the solid earth leading from the mill pond to the river about seventeen feet deep and seventy-one feet wide. The immense volumes of water washing through this opening pursues its course to the river sweeping everything before it, and causing the greatest havoc. The upper bridge over Town Creek, on the road leading from this city to Smithville is impassable, while the water has reached the planks of the lower bridge, a fact hitherto unrecorded. The plantations of Col. Jno. D. Taylor and Mr. Wm. Watters have also suffered seriously. The rice fields of Mr. Armand D. Young and Mr. Sam'l R. Potter, between the North East and North West branches of the Cape Fear, just above this city, are several feet deep in water.—Mr. Young's house is situated a mile from the river, but so great is the freshet, that no difficulty was found in proceeding with a boat containing five men directly from the house to this city. Further damage is apprehended, as on yesterday the water fell a foot, only to be again thrown back by the immense freshet which in a few days will be sweeping down the river, now rapidly rising at Fayetteville.

It is reported, also, that the water mills throughout this section have been subjected to serious injury, the greater part of the dams having been washed away, and, in some instances, wholly destroyed.

The damage done to the planting interests throughout the State is fearful to contemplate. The cotton crop is almost entirely annihilated, fertilizers and manures having been completely washed out, while the corn crop has sustained very serious injury. The consequences of this fearful blow to the agricultural interests will be most terrible, every energy of our farmers having been directed to bring about an abundant yield this year. The only course left to pursue is to push ahead and plow up the remnants of the damaged crops, and endeavor to replant as far as possible with corn. At best, it is a very great risk, and the yield will depend entirely on the propitiousness of the seasons.

The Southern Opinion.

We have received the first two numbers of Mr. H. RIVES POLLARD'S new paper, THE SOUTHERN OPINION. It is a large, splendid weekly, printed in the most finished style of typographic art.

Its able editor proposes to preserve the memories, embalm the noble deeds and sacrifices of the Confederate dead ; to describe the various cemeteries wherein the lost ones of the South have been gathered, and the renown of the battle-fields and the gallant men who led the Confederate armies ; to keep bright the altars of sacrifice that reach from Virginia to Texas ; to vindicate his countrymen, and to do justice to the Southern cause, and defend the honor and interests of her people.

Mr. POLLARD is well fitted for this work, and from his acknowledged ability as a writer, from his ardent and enthusiastic nature, and from the good sense and judgment which marks the initial numbers of his paper, we believe he will make good his promises and render his paper a favorite Southern weekly.

The first number contains the prize poem upon the "Confederate Dead," and the second, the prize poem upon the "Deeds, Valor, Sufferings and Sacrifices of the Confederate soldiers."

Mr. Paul H. Hayne and other distinguished Southern writers, are editorially connected with the paper.

Persons desiring to subscribe to "The Southern Opinion" should address H. Rives Pollard, Esq., box 331, Richmond, Va., enclosing $4 for one copy for twelve, or $2 50 for six months.

Kellogg's Mercantile Register.

From the publishers, Messrs. Kellogg, Johnston & Co., 116 Nassau street, New York, we have received a copy of Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register for 1867 -'68.

This book is of two volumes, bound in one, and containing 1,043 pages. It is neatly printed and well and durably bound, and was compiled at great care and expense. It not only contains complete business directories of the great commercial cities—the trade centres of the United States—but nearly one-half of the book is devoted to objects of mercantile interest and reference. Containing almost every item of interest relative to trade, and furnishing under one cover the various commercial regulations in force throughout the different States, as well as those adopted by the General Government. Not the least important features are the United States Bankrupt Law, the Amendments adopted March 2d, 1867, and the General Statistics of the United States.

This Mercantile Register is a work which we have no hesitation in recommending to every business man in this city, containing as it does a vast amount of valuable information, for a compatively small price.

Mr. Kellogg has appointed Mr. J. T. James as Agent for his work in this city, and parties wishing to purchase can obtain it from him.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 22d, 1867.

Editors Sentinel :—The General Assembly, on the 1st of March, 1867, passed a resolution in the following words, viz :

"That in all cases when a soldier in the Confederate or State service has had a leg or arm so paralyzed from wounds received while in the service, that the leg or arm has become useless, although it may not have been necessary to amputate the same, that in all such cases, when the Governor is satisfied that the leg or arm of the person above described really is useless, that the Governor shall order the Treasurer to pay to such invalid the sum of seventy dollars as commutation for the loss of the leg, and fifty dollars for the arm."

To enable the disabled men, intended to be provided for under this resolution, to get the benefit of the same, without coming to Raleigh for personal inspection, I sent a copy of the resolution to each of the clerks of the county courts, and thought I would sufficiently protect the Treasury in giving my warrant on the Treasurer, upon the certificate of the clerk of the county in which the applicant resided, that he fell within the provisions of the resolution. Printed blank certificates were prepared and sent to the clerks which adopted the *words* of the resolution. After several applicants had sent in their certificates and drawn the money, I found that many benevolent clerks construed the word "*useless*" as synonymous with "*impaired;*" and some drew money, when the injury very slightly impaired the limb. I felt it my duty to revoke the rule of paying upon the certificates of the clerks, and to require all applicants to come here in person. I construe the words "paralyzed" and "useless" as they are defined by Webster and other approved lexicographers.

I publish this construction to save parties the trouble of making application in cases where the law, as I construe it, does not authorize me to do anything for them. Editors of newspapers will no doubt do a service to the parties interested in the above, by publishing this or briefly stating its contents.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

Registration—President Johnson to the Military Commanders, Greeting—His Order on the Opinion of the Attorney General.

The following circular of instructions to the military commanders in the South has been issued from the War Department by order of the President :

THE ORDER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

WHEREAS, Several commanders of military districts created by the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction acts, have expressed doubts as to the proper construction thereof, and in respect to some of their powers and duties under said acts, and have applied to the Executive for information in relation thereto ;

And whereas, The said acts of Congress have been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion thereon, and the said acts and the opinion of the Attorney General have been fully and carefully considered by the President in conference with the heads of the respective departments, the President accepts the following as a practical interpretation of the aforesaid acts of Congress on the points therein presented, and directs the same to be transmitted to their respective military commanders for their information in order that there may be uniformity in the execution of said acts.

[Here follows the nineteen points of the Attorney General's summary which appeared in the Examiner of last Monday.]

By order of the President.

(Signed) G. D. TOWNSEND,
As't. Adj't. General.

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot says that two gentlemen of that city recently made an excursion to New Brunswick, and brought back about three hundred young land-lock salmon to put in Lakes Winnipisseogee, Sunapee, and Squam.

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD OPEN AGAIN.—The following telegram, received here from Col. Fremont, reaches us just as we are going to press. The news it contains is vastly satisfactory to travelers, and the energy with which the recent damages have been repaired speak most unequivocally in favor of the good management of this road. The dispatch, which we give below, speaks for itself.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

"ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., June 26, 1867.

"Damages will be repaired in time for trains to pass through to-morrow, as usual. Neuse River is rising, but Tar River is falling. I think that the bridge over the Neuse is safe, but I may be mistaken, if the river continues to rise. All the track on the main stem elsewhere is in good order.

"S. L. FREMONT, Eng. and Sup't."

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS.—We publish the following letter from the Public Treasurer in regard to taxation for the information of those interested :

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 24, 1867.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Esq.:

Sheriff of New Hanover, Wilmington, N. C:

SIR :—1. Merchants in business prior to April 1st, 1867, are not required to obtain licenses under the present Revenue Law.

2. It is your duty to have a bill filed by the County or Circuit Solicitor against all parties who have not fully answered as to their liabilities. See section 74, Act for collection of Revenue.

3. I think draymen are included under section 12, schedule B, of Revenue Act. It is the occupation of a drayman "to keep horses or vehicles to carry thing for reward"—why not liable ?

Truly,

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

Letter from Governor Vance.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago we published, by request, an invitation to Governors Wise, of Virginia, and Vance, of this State, and Rev. Mr. Williams, from the colored citizens of Rocky Mount and vicinity, to address them upon the questions of the day. Governor Vance, in declining the invitation, addressed to the committee the following letter :

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 16, 1867.

To Messrs. Jason Cooper, Iear Archbell and others, colored citizens of Edgecombe and North Carolina :

SIRS :—Your call upon Rev. Mr. Williams, Ex-Gov. Wise and myself to address you on the question nows before the country, at such time and place as we might select, has been before me for some time.—Hoping that I might be able to find an opportunity to comply, I have this long delayed replying ; but finding that there is little or no certainty of my being permitted by business engagements to do so, I have concluded to decline, and to answer your invitation, as you requested, through the public press.

I frankly confess, my friends, that I did not hope greatly to profit you, had I been able to speak to you in person. Such industrious efforts have been made to make you think ill of those who were lately your masters, and to cause you to regard with distrust everything which they might do or say, that I had little hope of making you believe in either my sincerity or good will. With some honorable exceptions, the great mass of your people are becoming widely estranged from their former owners, and it is *now* hardly possible for us to prevent it, melancholy as it is. Time will, however, soon show you where your true interests are. Your good sense will soon enable you to see that neither your distant Northern friends, nor their disreputable camp-followers among the Southern whites, who are so zealous in your behalf now, can be of as much value to you as the true and consistent men of the South, with whom you were born and raised.

However many friends a man may have abroad, he is ill at ease if his *neighbor* is his enemy. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is not only a divine command, but is full of worldly wisdom. If you want a kindness, you don't go to Massachusetts for it, but to your neighbor; if you want employment, you don't go to a ranting politician,—you go to your neighbor; in short, in sickness or in health, in prosperity or adversity, in joy or sorrow, we are dependent for more than half of that which renders life endurable upon our *neighbors*. Your neighbors and your employers are those against whom they are now seeking to array you, and I greatly fear they will succeed at first. Your old masters do not come to you eating their own words and giving the lie to every profession of their lives; nor do they come betraying the rights and liberties of their own color to ingratiate themselves with yours. Many others do however, and the majority of your people will believe them, until they learn a very plain and simple truth; *that a bad man among the whites will be just as bad, or worse, among the blacks*, and the change of sides is far from making an honest man of a hypocrite and a trickster.

Much damage will doubtless be done before your people see the designs of those who wish to lead them now, but I hope soon for better things. When actual and bitter experience has opened your eyes, then will be our time to address you with a hope of success. When you come to know the true power of capital and labor combined in friendly effort, how dependent the one is upon the other, and how ruinous to both is enmity and distrust, then I shall hope to see the day when slavery shall be abolished in fact, both for black and white, and when, animated by a common spirit of industry, harmony, and love of country and of human progress, *all* shall labor to make our State blossom as the rose, and turn her waste places into seats of refinement and delight. My word for it, my friends, there is not a good man among your former masters, but prays for the hour to come when he may, without disfranchising himself, work for you ! As you are to be citizens, we want you to be intelligent citizens ; as you are to be our neighbors, we want you to be kind and loving neighbors. In every aspect of the case, it is our true interest to help you fit yourselves for the new life to which you are called. If you will permit us, we will do it.

Thanking you for the confidence your invitation manifests, in my desire to do you good at all events, and trusting that the same quiet and commendable spirit which characterized your race during four years of terrible civil war, may continue to animate you during the times through which we are passing, in all good feeling and amity, I remain,

Most sincerely your friend,
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

A match game of billiards for the championship of Ohio—1,500 points, carom—was played Friday evening at Cleveland, between Jno. Frawley, of Cleveland, and Harry Choate, of Cincinnati. Frawley was the winner by 522 points. His largest run was 125. His average 11½.

The owner of the horse Hermit, the unexpected winner of the last Derby, silences any conscientious scruples on the gambling question that may trouble him by the payment of tithes. He has appropriated $60,000 of his winnings, about one-tenth, to the restoration of the Lincoln Cathedral.

A game of chess is to be played by telegraph between the New York Chess Club and the Michigan Club of Detroit, beginning on this (Monday) evening.

The repaired Atlantic cable continues to work perfectly. It was found to have been absolutely crushed, notwithstanding its heavy iron armor, for the length of 120 feet.

At least one thousand crates of vegetables for New York were shipped from Savannah last week by a single steamer. A considerable quantity of cotton was excluded for want of room.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS' BAIL.

English Endorsement of His Release—Horace Greely's Action "Creditable to His Political Judgment."

From the London Times, June 11.

Horace Greely, who, it is said, has been censured by his party for advocating the release of Mr. Jefferson Davis and giving bail for his appearance, will be thought by the world to need no defence. His conduct is alike creditable to his humanity and his political judgment. He has taken the lead in showing generosity to a fallen opponent, and by so doing he has done more to restore the union between the North and South than could have been done by a score of ultra-republican orations.

With the release of Mr. Jefferson Davis it may be said that the last scene of the great civil war in America has come to an end. It is a worthy close of a great contest, an act of moderation of which the people may be proud, and of which they are likely to receive the benefit in the subsidence of angry passions, and the restoration, or rather the creation, of a national feeling pervading the entire Union. We, looking at the contemporary history of America at a distance, can see how wise has been the resolution of the government not to shed the blood of the leader of secession, or even to condemn him to any degrading punishment. Yet it is greatly to the credit of the American people that they have been able to see with foreign eyes and to feel with foreign hearts, to repress the vindictiveness which a long struggle produces, and to treat that great State prisoner exactly as disinterested bystanders would have had him treated. * * * Whatever may have been Mr. Johnson's errors of policy, he was, at least, right in resolving that nothing should be done in the case of Mr. Davis until the public excitement had cooled. In this he was steadily supported by Mr. Seward and the members of the Cabinet, which, under Mr. Lincoln, had combated with such perseverance Mr. Davis' government.

Against their skilful obstinacy the waves of popular tumult broke in vain. They assented to the principle of all that the ultra republicans urged ; they admitted that the Southern President was guilty, that he was a Jeroboam who had for a time succeeded in breaking up the republic, and whom the federal government might justly call to a strict account. Mr. Davis was always to be tried so soon as the ordinary course of procedure should allow it ; yet month after month went by and he still remained an inmate of his fortress prison. Mr. Johnson and his advisers knew the people better than they knew themselves. At least a year ago it began to be plain that the current of popular indignation had been stayed or turned. The worst charges against him, as, for instance, of having abetted the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and consented to the cruel treatment of the federal prisoners, were tacitly abandoned, and people began to say that it was disgraceful to calumniate a fallen enemy. As the process of reconstruction has proceeded the hatred of the North has gradually died away, and now it is admitted by the most trustworthy observers of public opinion in the States that the release of the prisoner has given satisfaction to all but a small minority.

This consummation is what might have been expected among a generous and reflecting people. It would be a perversion of law to punish the acts of the Southern people as treason ; it would be equally contrary to justice to single out Jefferson Davis as the prime mover and representative of the South. Secession is now a thing of of the past, and we may speak of it as impartially as if we had only read of it in the pages of Greek or Roman history. Its character was not that of treason, inasmuch as, rightly or wronly, neither the Southern people, nor many of the North, hold that they owed allegiance to the federal authority. Most politicians and nearly all lawyers had held, up to 1860, that though the constitution did not permit the withdrawal of any State from the Union, yet if one withdrew there were no means, even if there was a moral right to prevent it. Such was the view of President Buchanan ; such was the view of those who afterwards fought most steadily against the confederacy. The credit of having taken advantage of that turn of the tide of national feeling which was produced by the attack on Fort Sumter is due to President Lincoln, who, more than any other man, has been the saviour of the American republic. His firm resolution, though no doubt something shaken by the ill fortune of war, was never broken down, and at last the exhaustion of the South gave his policy its complete, though long delayed triumph. Yet the position acquired by the Southerners during this great war was far above that of unsuccessful traitors.

They were recognized as beligerents by their own enemy as well as by foreign nations.—Their generals were treated with, the prisoners made from them were disposed of according to the usages of war, and their chief armies retired from the campaign after military capitulations such as would have been made between independent nations.

The government first and next to the people of the United States, have perceived the weight of these considerations, and it may, perhaps, be taken as certain that no serious punishment will be inflicted on Mr. Davis. Probabably he will not even be put on his trial. The best thing for the Union now is that all vindictiveness should be allowed to die away, and that the Southerners should be encouraged to accept the Union, not only as a necessity, but as an advantage.

During the thirty years that preceded secession they were gradually losing all sentiment of community with the North. They dislike and despise "the Yankees;" they kept apart even in Northern cities from the opposite section, and associated among themselves almost as the English colony would in any continental city.—They may still retain their old antipathy, but it will be no longer accompanied by their old self-esteem. They now recognize the equal valor and superior strength of the North, and this is the first step to hearty co-operation. Unless *some barrier be raised* between the two sections there is no reason why they should not become more firmly joined than before they separated. But for making hatred longlived there would have been nothing like a cruel vengeance on a fallen leader.

General Sickles' Letter Asking to be Relieved.

The following letter from General D. E. Sickles has been received at the War Department :

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19, 1867.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from command in this military district, and I respectfully demand a court of inquiry upon my official actions, that I may vindicate myself from the accusation of the Attorney General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared these so-called State governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney General that military authority has not superseded them prevents the execution of the reconstruction acts, disarms me of means to protect life, property or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interests in these States with ruin.

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General commanding.

Official : J. W. C[illegible], Assistant Adjutant General, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The managers of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association has determined to call a State convention of the friends of a protective policy, to be held at Cleveland on the 4th of July, to consider the late nomination of Gen. Hayes for Governor of Ohio, who is understood to be a free-trade man.

STATE NEWS.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—The visit of the Chief Jnstice to this city seems to have made a favorable impression upon those who formed his acqaintance. It is understood that the doctrines advanced by Attorney General Stanbery are those held by the Chief Justice, and it is expected that he will give them an emphatic endorsement, if an occasion should occur for him to do it officially. The Chief Justice and Judge Brooks left the city on Tuesday.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 21st.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. M. M. Marshall, recent rector of the Episcopal Church in Elizabeth City, has accepted the call of the Episcopal Church in Warrenton.

ORDERLY.—We have heard that it has been conceded that Goldsboro' has been designated by the military authorities as the most rebellious place in the State.—We are glad to be able to say, without the fear of successful contradiction, that no town of its size has, since the close of the war, been so uniformly orderly. This only proves that men who were true to the Confederacy, are the most reliable supporters of the old Government to be found in the South. They do not annoy and worry the military commanders—they are not the men who sneak off to secluded corners and recount past grievances, or reveal plots that originated in their own brains—they are too busy, too high-minded, to engage in any such business. Time will show who are the men to be trusted.

Goldsboro' *Star*.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—The Directors of the Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad met in this place on last Thursday, and proceeded to the election of officers for the year, with the following result: General J. R. Stubbs, President, C. B. Hassell, Treasurer, and J. Edwin Moore, Esq., Secretary. We understand the Board are most enthusiastic in the cause, and no means will be left unturned by them in pushing forward the work to a speedy completion.

In an enterprise of this kind everything depends upon the manner in which it is begun, and judging from the spirit displayed by the gentlemen having it in charge, we augur well for its success.

The President was directed to have the preliminary survey immediately made, which being done and the route agreed on, we may expect to see the first *real* and substantial signs of commencement.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

THE TARBORO' BRIDGE.—We are glad to learn that the re-building of this Bridge was let out last Saturday, to Messrs. Rogers and Shirly, the successful bidders.

The contract required the Bridge to be completed by the 15th of October next, and we feel sure, from the well known enterprise and energy of the contractors, that the work will be executed in the most substantial and durable manner.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—It is understood, we hear, that the Governor's appointments to the Directorship of the A. & N. C. R. R., have been made and that there was but a single change from the Board appointed last year. A meeting of the stockholders is to take place in this city on the 27th instant, at which time Col. John D. Whitford will doubtless be re-elected to the Presidency, and consequently, there will be but few changes in the agents and employees of the road.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

LABORATORY.—We are truly glad to learn that the increasing demand for his excellent medicine, will compel our energetic townsman, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, to erect a large laboratory for the manufacture of the Cosadalis. The timber is now being hauled, and the work will be pushed forward to completion with all possible dispatch. A noticeable fact in regard to this medicine is, that the orders now received come from physicians, who have tested it in their practice, and are highly pleased with the results.—Wilson *Carolinian*.

RESIDENCE BURNED.—Mr. Jerry Maxwell's residence in Providence, Mecklenburg county in this State, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, with all its contents.

REGISTRATION IN THIS STATE.—We learn from Mr. Brodie, who has just returned from Charleston, that the Board of Registration recently in session there, has prepared Rules on the subject which will soon be printed.

There will be three Boards of three each in the larger Counties; two Boards to the counties of medium size; and one Board to each of several Counties. A Board will consist of two white men and one colored man.

The Board of Registers in the various counties will recommend to Gen. Sickles suitable persons to act as poll-holders or inspectors of the elections.

Raleigh *Standard*.

THE FIRST NEW FLOUR.—Oliver Lamb, Esq., of Chatham, brought the first new flour to this City yesterday. It is a beautiful article from Spring wheat, manufactured at Mr. Lamb's mill. We learn from Mr. Lamb that a considerable quantity of spring wheat has been saved in his neighborhood, but that the late wheat has been injured by the wet weather.—Ral. *Standard*.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Jas. T. Smith, son of Col. W. C. Smith of this county, met with quite a painful but no serious accident, one day last week, on the Richmond side of the road to Wall's Ferry. He was coming down the hill to the Ferry, driving a very fine pair of horses, when the buggy pole became detached, the horses became frightened and ran away, almost demolishing the buggy in their mad career, throwing Mr. S. out among the ruins. His head and neck were badly bruised and cut.—Wadesboro' *Argus*.

A PROPER COURSE.—A reverend gentleman of this county, whose avowed connexion and active participation with one of the secret political associations said to exist thereabouts caused great dissatisfaction among members of the churches under his charge and was doing much to destroy that harmony that should exist among christians, has recently taken occasion to announce publicly his withdrawal from the order he was charged to be connected with. We are glad to hear this, for from what we could learn, the gentleman by his course, was destroying his usefulness as a minister of the gospel, and doing much to bring reproach upon the cause of Him whose sincere agent he professed to be.

Wadesboro' *Argus*.

THE MAILS.—We have been laboring under considerable disadvantages, in respect to mail matter, for two weeks past, in consequence of the sub-contractors with the Railroad Company ceasing operations. We learn that the Company is making arrangments to give us a regular mail after 1st of July, and under such management that after the above date there will be no interruption or excuse for an interruption in consequence of high water.

Wadesboro' *Argus*.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The perseverance and indomitable energy displayed by Col. Tate, the President of this Road and the Directors, are remarkable, in view of the present state of affairs. With a Road already in debt, too short to pay well, and the Road and the State without their former credit, yet he is pushing forward his Road over a bad and difficult track, talks of penetrating and passing through the mountains to Ducktown in no great while. If it can be done, he is the man to do it. Success to his great energy.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE COTTON FACTORY.—It is a painful consideration, that the unsettled condition of affairs has determined the projectors of the Gingham Factory which was to have been started about this time in this city, to suspend the scheme at least for a time.—We are nevertheless in strong hope that the enterprise and energy of W. H. Willard, Esq., and those connected with him, will prompt them, as soon as it can be done with safety, to put the factory in motion. Factories are absolutely necessary in this city to give employment to our large poor female population.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

IMPROVEMENT.—Hard and pinching as the times are, we are glad to see some little spirit of improvement among us. Messrs. Pullium, Jones & Co. are excavating the ground on the National Bank lot, for the purpose of erecting a commodious store for their increasing business.

Mr. A. L. Lougee, we also observe, is arranging to erect a new brick store on the ground between Tucker's Hall and Grausman's merchant tailor's store.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

BURNING FLUID.—We are glad to learn that R. W. Best & Co. will, in a short time put into operation a factory for the manufacture of the "Aurora Burning Fluid," a new article, but one which has been fully tested, and found to be the best and cheapest light now in use. As soon as they are prepared to manufacture, they will make it known to the public.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rector of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C., occupied the pulpit of Grace (Episcopal) Church yesterday morning and afternoon, and St. Paul's at night. The distinguished divine was listened to by flattering audiences, among whom were seen many of his old pupils. No lady who was educated at St. Mary's can cease to retain an affectionate regard for its noble Rector.

Petersburg *Index*.

ACCIDENT ON THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The train from below did not reach here on Sunday nor Monday, and perhaps it will be Wednesday or Thursday before we have a regular train on that road.

It seems that the culvert at Southwest had washed out, over which the engine, tender and baggage car passed, but the second-class car broke through, and was plunged into the stream; this threw the engine off also. We are happy to learn that no one was seriously injured. One man, Joseph Nelson, was slightly bruised about one of his knees.

Some apprehension had been felt here for the safety of the bridge across Neuse, near Kinston, but we are assured by Capt. Thomas, that it stands firm and unshaken by the heavy pressure of water bearing against it.

This is the first accident which has occurred on this road for a great while, and it will readily be perceived that it was not the result of negligence on the part of the employees of the road; it was one of those occurrences placed far remote from the eye of man.

While the delay will be a source of inconvenience, we should feel very thankful that no lives have been lost.

Goldsboro' *Star*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—On the adoption of the Constitution of this Association last Friday night, the following gentlemen subscribed their names as members. Many others, who were absent, will do so on Thursday evening next: Stephen W. Isler, E. W. Adams, J. B. Hardwick, B. VanLear Hutton, J. C. Slocumb, Wm. Robinson, Adam C. Davis, Wm. H. Moore, W. F. Kornegay, S. A. Moses, E. A. Wright, M. R. Raiford, Solomon Weil, W. J. Street, W. G. Hollowell, Sam'l R. Straet, Jno. B. Griswold, J. W. Gulick, C. S. Wooten, G. D. Green, W. C. Hunter, J. W. Morris, R. Edmundson, and Jesse W. Edmundson.

Goldsboro' *News*.

DWELLING BURNT.—The dwelling house of Mr. Jerry H. Maxwell, in Prividence neighborhood, in this county, was consumed by fire on Saturday the 15th inst., together with all the furniture and clothing of the family. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.—Charlotte *Democrat*.

WHERE'S BARNUM.—The Ashville News is responsible for the following:

A Mr. Farmer, of Anderson County, informs us that he had born on his place an animal that was evidently half pig and half goat. The head and shoulders were hog, but the other part of the body was goat. We believe the stories of the snake and dog men now. Where's Barnum?—He ought to have an agent here to gather up the curiosities. We can fill his museum with all kinds of monstrosities, from midnight politicians up to any other unnatural production.

A SABLE WITNESS.—The Asheville News says: A sable witness being examined at this Court was asked if some of the parties had not been posting him as to what he should swear to; when he replied:

"They can't get me to swear false 'cause they ain't none of my *kin*."

COMMISSIONERS OF BEAUFORT.—We learn that the following appointments have been made by Gen Sickles for the town of Beaufort:

Mayor—Thomas Allen.

Councilmen—W. A. Moore, R. L. Selleck, W. F. Piver, C. S. Bell.

These gentlemen took the oath and were sworn in before Major. Van Horn on Friday last.—New Berne *Jour. of Commerce*.

GRAND CONCERT AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We mentioned a few mornings since that a number of ladies justly celebrated for musical talent were preparing to give us an entertainment at an early day. We are now authorized to state that a concert and musical festival will be given at the Court Room on Wednesday and Thursday evenings—the 26th and 27th inst. The object of the entertainment is to raise funds for the benefit of Christ Church in this city. We are pleased to learn that one or more fair vocalists recently of our neighboring city of Goldsboro' will be present and participate on the occasion.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

DYEING.—The Ashville *News*, speaks thus of the progress of art in that region:

Our friend A. H. Polk showed us a few days ago some beautiful specimens of dyeing, which had been performed under a new process. He assured us that the materials were much cheaper, the colors brighter, and the time and trouble much less than by the old process, while the fabric dyed receives no injury.

THE LATE RAINS.—The Lincolnton *Courier* says of the rains of that region:

The terrible rains that have fallen during the past week will ruin the planting interest on low lands throughout this section of country. Reports received are truly distressing.

The Asheville *News* says of the late rains:

On Sunday last the windows of heaven were opened and poured out another deluge of rain upon Asheville, almost as destructive as that we received a few weeks ago. Gardens suffered considerably, and many of the new fences and bridges were washed off. We have heard that in some places the wheat was injured.

On Tuesday a similar storm did great damage a few miles west, and, in the language of our informant "almost washed everything away." We have not heard the particulars, but fear the destruction has been very great.

Captain Fitz, formerly of the firm of Donahoe, Ralston & Co., bankers, died at San Francisco, June 6. In a clause in his will he bequeaths $20,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest to be applied in cancelling the national debt.

Interesting Letter from Judge Abell on the Louisiana Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1867.

To the President of the United States, Major General U. S. Grant, and Major General P. H. Sheridan:

Nothing could astonish one more than to find the extraordinary statements contained in the telegram from General Sheridan to General Grant, dated the 6th inst. So far as it relates to me, nothing could be more at variance with the record and facts of the case. It seems to me that they are not only made in error, but are most incredible.

[Judge Abell repeats here the letter already published of General Sheridan to General Grant, of June 6, giving his reasons for removing from office Monroe, Herron and Abell, and thus concludes]:

Respect for the officers of my government forbid my characterizing this telegram in the language that it certainly appears to deserve, or such as General Sheridan sees fit to use towards officers of rank and merit. I shall content myself with a candid and earnest refutation of the numerous groundless assertions made in it.

In the third paragraph of the telegram General Sheridan says:—"The court over which Judge Abell presided is the only criminal court in the city of New Orleans. For a period of at least nine months previous to the 30th of July he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising them no prosecution in his court against the offenders in case such an event occurred." This statement is extraordinary, without foundation, and utterly impossible. I never thought of such a thing. It is utterly impossible that I could have known, nine months previous to the 30th of July, that such a meeting would take place. The conventionists and their friends held nearly every office in the State, and appeared well pleased with the constitution. Its author, General Banks, pronounced it "the best ever made." President Lincoln said "it was a most excellent constitution." The conventionists continued to hold nearly all the offices under it until they were displaced by the newly elected democrats, which occurred only about three months before the riot. How could I know, nine months before, that these men would assemble to alter so good a constitution, unless the General ranks me with

Chalcas the wise, the Grecian priest and guide,
That sacred seer, whose comprehensive view
The past, the present and the future knew.

If the General be satisfied with his assertions I shall not complain. He proceeds—"The records of the court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones has been prosecuted." This assertion is plainly contradicted by the record referred to. It shows that the Grand Jury of the parish have indicted about twenty-five of those whom they believed to be the guilty parties, and in doing so they concurred with General Sheridan, who telegraphed to the President that the meeting of the Convention was the immediate cause of the riot; and the law only punishes those who are the immediate cause of breaches of the law.

Gen. Sheridan proceeds—"In reference to Andrew S. Herron, I considered it his duty to indict these men before the criminal court. This he failed to do, but went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters—in other words, making the innocent guilty, and the guilty innocent. He was, therefore, an abettor and coadjutor with Judge Abell in bringing on the massacre of the 20th of July." Fortunately for the country, what amounts to unlawful assemblies, riots, &c., are questions of law, and not mere opinions of our generals. I did everything in my power by legal means to prevent that meeting, and I have always believed that, had the military commanders of this department done half that I did to prevent the meeting, there would have been no assembly, no riot, and consequently no blood shed; and I so stated in a letter to General Sheridan which I had the honor of addressing him on the 29th August last. The conventionists claimed, up to the very day of their assembling, that they had promise of military assistance; and if their assertion has been denied I have never seen it.

Finally, the General says:—"Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an Attorney General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre. With these three men, exercising a large influence on the worst element in this city, giving to these elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General-in-Chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization." So far as I am concerned the statement here made has no foundation in fact. It is too unreasonable to gain credence among an intelligent people. My charges to the Grand Jury are on file in the First District Court, and will show exactly the contrary. I am prepared to prove by the whole pannel of the Grand Jury, most of whom are of equal intelligence and worth with General Sheridan or myself, that I never gave them such advice as here stated. I never spoke to them on that or any other subject before them except through my charges, which are on file and cannot be garbled. As to controlling the elements of which General Sheridan speaks, with the exception of the occurrence of the 30th of July, no city in the United States had order better preserved. That that occurrence was forced upon the people by irresonsible men admits of no doubt.

I have endeavored to show to the Chief Executive officer of the United States, to Generals Grant and Sheridan, that the telegram of the 6th inst., from General Sheridan to General Grant is unsustained by facts and unjust in its application. I respectfully ask that it be overruled as insufficient, and that myself and the officers of the State of Louisiana and Corporation of New Orleans be restored to the functions of their offices until superseded by officers elected under a new constitution, as intended by Congress, as clearly appears by the sixth section of the act of March last, which declares "that until the people of the said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same," &c. If the foresight of Congress in the preservation of State governments until new constitutions are formed, as continued in the sixth section, be disregarded, and five independent governments be erected in their stead, with fully organized armies, an auxiliary bureau, and one million and a half of efficient registered men, with powerful allies in the North, I venture to predict that the legislature and Executive would be overshadowed. Through the light of history I speak in sorrow and apprehension of my unhappy country, and not through prejudice towards General Sheridan, as might be supplied from the tenor of this telegram. My duty to myself and citizens, to repel a libel or correct an error committed by a government official, and to demand at the hand of my government redress for injuries done me by one of them, is my apology for addressing those in whom the government has instrusted the duty to protect the citizen and maintain the honor of the government.

Very respectfully,

EDMUND ABELL.

How to Give Prosperity to the South.

The Charlottsville (Virginia) Chronicle says upon this important and oft recurring subject:

There is a vast deal of idleness in the South. A large number of people are trying to live by their wits; a large number are only nominally engaged in business, lounging and dwadling through each week; a large number are running loose, waiting for something to turn up. We doubt if one-half of our population are engaged in real hard work. The absolute necessities of life cost so little in a temperate climate where land is abundant and rich, and the population sparse, and it is not difficult to live on half work. The production of the South, we doubt not, if all the muscle and brain in the South were fully taxed, and the labor properly directed, could be just about doubled. There are young men pretending to practice law or physic; young men instructing a half-dozen pupils; young men selling a few yards of ribbon per day; young men who have no business there at college; young men "farming," all of whom ought to be differently occupied.—There are young men clerking it in hotels and banking companies where there is not full employment for them. There are young ladies by scores engaged in reading novels, or entertaining beaux. There are all sorts of agencies, ten thousand shifts to live, no matter how, so that it is not by manual labor. In a word, the market of headwork is glutted in the South, while the hammer, the plane, the trowel, the hoe, the axe, are crying for stalwart arms to grasp them. The idea is that a trade is not just the thing for a young man who considers himself as good as anybody. It is thought better to be a jack-leg lawyer, or to murder people with a doctor's diploma, or to weigh butter, than to build a house, or make a sewing machine, or construct a steam engine. The agent of somebody's vegetable pills is thought a more eligible match for your daughter than the man who prints a newspaper or a book. So it is a foolish and often fatal pride which makes thousands shrink from mechanical arts, and those very men who, by a life of honest industry, have secured a high position in the community, and respectable competence for their families, turn their backs upon their occupations, and trim their sons out for something that will not soil their white hands. "Farming" in the South is the most prolific source of idleness, for we have few towns. In all directions you meet not very handsomely dressed young gentlemen on horseback, who inform you that they are "farming." It is a vague, floating term, and means, perhaps, strictly, that they live in the country, and may be overlooking a hand apiece. They have a traditional idea that the farmer must confine himself to head work. They sit on the fence until an early dinner, watching a one-horse plow, and come to court, and read the market reports in Saturday's *Chronicle*—and artlessly think that they belong to the great agricultural fraternity—and rail at the freedman for being so lazy.

From the New York Times.

Senator Wade's Speech at Lawrence, Kansas—His Views on Female Suffrage, Reconstruction and the Relations of Capital and Labor.

LAWRENCE, June 13.

I was greatly surprised, on returning to Lawrence with the excursion party, to find how imperfectly and inaccurately the local journals report the significant speech delivered in this place on Monday last by Senator Wade. Neither of the two daily papers makes any allusion to the closing part of the speech, in which the question of labor and capital was touched upon, and their reports in other reports are altogether inadequate.

Mr. Wade made an address at the Omaha banquet, but he did so with reluctance, and there confined himself to topics of local interest. Although frequently called out at other points, he has nearly always peremptorily refused to respond, stating that he was travelling with his friends for pleasure, and not to make speeches. It was plain to those who heard him at Lawrence that he only waived this resolution to remain silent, is a concession to surrounding associations, since his remarks were off-hand and impromtu throughout, for it was not until after repeated, emphatic, and long continued calls that he made his appearance upon the balcony of the Eldredge House, where the party had been entertained at dinner. Since some historical importance is likely to be attached to the speech, and inasmuch as the telegraph bungled the brief report I sent through that channel, it may be worth while for me to give your readers as full a sketch as possible from the notes I took at the time, and which I for tunately preserved.

After the applause with which he was welcomed had subsided, the Senator remarked that he had no intention of making a speech. He had tried to do so at Omaha, and as he then broke down in the midst of his remarks, he did not feel encouraged to repeat the attempt on the present occasion. Still there were some thoughts which always suggested themselves in Kansas. There the great battle between freedom and slavery had been fought out, and the cause of liberty had triumphed. If the slave power had succeeded in its infamous efforts it would have gone on to nationalize the accursed institution, but it was defeated, and now there was not a remnant of it left in the land.—[Applause.]

Mr. Wade then said that as he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between freedom and slavery, he *meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women.* He was unqualifiedly in favor of equal rights for all, not only without regard to nationality and color, but without regard to sex. Women were more virtuous than men; their perceptions were quicker and keener, and when they gained political power they would rectify many abuses which had thus far remained untouched. If he had not believed that his own wife had sense enough to vote he never would have married her, [laughter and applause,] and if any of his hearers had wives who were unequal to the discharge of the right of suffrage, he would advise them to go home and get divorced at once. [Renewed laughter.] The speaker denounces those women who did not want to vote because it was not fashionable, and said that he had a prediction to make—Female suffrage will be general in less than twenty years, [A voice—That's too far off,"] and he thought it likely that in Kansas the next Legislature might set the matter straight. [Applause]. He repeated that he intended to keep in advance of the people on this subject, and that he was now ready to take another jump forward, if necessary. In his view *radicalism upon this and all other questions was righteousness, while conservatism was hypocracy and cowardice.*—The conservative was a mere lickspittle and hanger-on; he was not only willing to be trampled in the dust, but was willing to remain there.

As regarded the political situation, he would only say that the Southerners now had the mildest terms offered them they ever would get. If they chose to accept them, well and good; they might have all the advantage of such action; if they refused them, another turn would be given to the screw, and they would be compelled to yield, whether they wished to or not.—Congress had thus far been with the people, and it would not now desert them under the lead of Johnson or the devil.—His hearers might rest assured of one thing, that reconstruction was as certain to take place as that the sun was shining.

Senator Wade then proceeded to say that there was another question upon which he would express his views, although his hearers might differ from him in opinion. We had disposed of the question of slavery, and now that of *labor and capital must pass through the ordeal.* The shadow of the approaching struggle between these two great interests was already upon us, and it would do no good to turn our backs upon the question. It must be met. *Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out.* That Congress which had done so much for the slave cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the man that labors and him that does not. [Applause.] "If you dull-heads," said the speaker, "can't see this, the women will, and will act accordingly." It will not be long before the laborers will demand of canvassers, upon the eve of an election, "What will you do for us?" and they will have a satisfactory answer. It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so.

More leisure must be given to people for mental accomplishments, and labor-saving machines had not yet fulfilled their missions, since they had failed to effect this result. Here in Kansas, said the speaker, where every man is a capitalist to a greater or less extent, these inequalities are not so great, and are not so keenly felt as they are in the East, and the speaker would advise every man in that section, who is subject to a capitalist in any degree, to cut loose from them and get two hours nearer sundown forthwith. "Men of Kansas," he said, "if you do as much for yourselves as the Almighty has done for you, you will be the lords of creation." Mr. Wade pledged himself to advocate the "natural rights of man" boldly and persistently; spoke of the great commercial results which would inevitably flow from the completion of the Pacific railway, and then referred to the striking fact that the excursion party had, during the two weeks of its journeying, accomplished by rail a distance which would have taken a year to traverse by the old modes of conveyance. He concluded by thanking the people of Lawrence for the cordial welcome and kindly courtesies they had extended to the party he represented.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 26—2 o'clock.

Grant first saw Sheridan's reply in the newspapers in regard to continuing the time for registration in Louisiana. It creates a profound sensation in military circles. The Judiciary Committee is in session.

The State Department has advices of the total wreck of the Sacramento off Madraz. No lives lost.

Only four members of the Judiciary Committee were present; adjourned until to-morrow.

The Internal Revenue receipts were five hundrad and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Nothing startling was developed in the Surratt case.

Gen. Grant is on the stand, testifying in regard to seeing Jacob Thompson at Vicksburg. A sharp colloquy was had regarding Thompson. The prosecution declined saying whether Thompson was connected with the conspiracy, but wished to show the connection between him and the prisoner in money matters. Mrs. Mary Benson on the stand, stated that she lived in Canada, that she got her own and husband's expenses, and twenty dollars per day. The prosecution announced that he would close the evidence in two or three days.

Collector Kellog, of New Orleans, telegraphs to the Secretary of Treasury denying the report that the yellow fever was there.

Secretary Welles addresses a letter to Mr. Stanton regarding an application from General Sickles for a vessel to carry out the reconstruction. He says the department would not feel justified in using funds for such a purpose, besides he has neither officers nor men for such a vessel.

The speculations regarding Grant's answer to Sheridan are unworthy of credit, as it is kept a profound secret here.

Hon. E. Peck, Counsel General of Hayti, is dead.

The President is expected here Friday.

Southern Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—Noon.

Samples of new wheat from Georgia and South Carolina were exhibited on Change to-day. No sales.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 26—P. M.

Judge Moses has issued an order providing for the next Jury paneled being constituted in conformity with order No. 32 of General Sickles, declaring the right of all citizens, without distinction of color, to serve on juries.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 26—6 P. M.

Cotton dull and unchanged—sales 1,200 bales. Flour active—State $7 50@$11 25; Southern $9 90 @$15 50. Wheat active—Virginia $2 50. Corn quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork $20 25. Whiskey advancing at $2 36@$2 40. Groceries quiet. Wool dull—Texas 24 @34 cents.

Stocks quiet but not so strong. Gold 138¼.—Five-twenties, of '62, coupons, 110⅜.

BALTIMORE, June 26—6 P. M.

Coffee quiet—Common Rio 9¾@10½ cents for Gold in bond. Cotton steady at 26 cents. Sugar firm and unchanged. Flour firmer for all descriptions. Corn—white $1 13@$1 14; yellow $1 13@ $1 15; mixed $1 06@$1 10. Provisions steady with a fair demand. Whiskey nominal.

CHARLESTON, June 26—6 P. M.

Cotton in fair demand—sales of 100 bales; middling 24½@25.

AUGUSTA, June 26—6 P. M.

Cotton flat—sales of 35 bales of good middling at 24¼ cents.

During Sunday and Monday last there were in Cincinnati and immediate vicinity three deaths by suicide and two terrible murders. The saddest tragedy of all was the murder of a young girl by her lover, and the subsequent suicide of the latter.—Wm. Betts had been the accepted lover of Sarah Llein for about a year, but she become tired of him and preferred another. Betts went to her house last Sunday night and saw a rival kiss Sarah at the gate. He drew a revolver, and as she turned and ran to the house, fired three shots at her, without hitting her. Gaining the front door she rushed into the house and locked the door. He pursued her, dashed himself against the door, forced it open, rushed into the room in which she had retreated, and fired at her another shot. The ball penetrated a vital spot, passing in at the back, and she fell to the floor dead. The murderer rushed again to the open air, down through the yard, over fences and fields, halted suddenly, placed the muzzle of the pistol against his head, discharged the remaining cartridge, and blew his brains out.

Great numbers are leaving New York city for the sea shore watering places.

DIED.

Recently, in Lake City, Fla., whither he had gone in the hope of benefiting his health, Mr. WILLIAM G. WEBB, of Rockingham, N. C., in the 67th year of his age.

Mr. Webb was a native of Connecticut, but a resident of North Carolina for many years, and was well known in this section of the State. A man of energy and enterprise, and of the strictest integrity and probity, he was highly respected by all; while his kindness of heart and amiability of disposition endeared him more closely still to those woo knew him most intimately. L.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Letter from General Sickles to Senator Wilson—Insufficiency of the Appropriation to Carry Out the Reconstruction Law.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 18, 1867.

HON. HENRY WILSON, Chief Military Committee, United States Senate:

MY DEAR SIR:—It is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that Congress will convene in July. It is proper, therefore, I should inform you that the appropriation of $500,000 to execute the Reconstruction acts is altogether inadequate. I am informed that my estimates for April and May are less than those of other District commanders. Indeed, the whole sum was more than absorbed by the estimates for May. For the Carolinas at least $500,000 will be required.

I have applied to the Navy and Treasury Departments for certain facilities, which, in view of the small appropriation, I presumed would be granted, but my requests have not been favorably considered. I understand that the Secretary of the Navy assigned as his reason that no aid must be expected from that department in the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his desire to do all he could, but did not feel at liberty to make any disbursements for objects not precisely within the jurisdiction of his department. It is usual, I believe when the appropriation for an object authorized by Congress is insufficient to make the necessary expenditures and trust to a "deficiency bill," but in the execution of these acts this course will be impracticable, inasmuch as the principal disbursements are for the services of persons who depend upon their pay for support. I have the honor to suggest for your consideration, and of your colleagues as well, that the interests of the public service require without delay a further appropriation to execute the acts of Congress for the government of the rebel States. Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Beeswax, ℔ 30 @ 33	Lime, ℔ bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00		
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs. 8 50 @10 00	From store 1 80 @ 2 00		
Bricks, ℔ M.....10 00 @15 00	Molasses, ℔ gallon, Cuba.....52½@ 58½		
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each.	Sugar house 52½@ 55		
2nd hand..3 00 @ 3 75	Syrup.....60 @ 1 00		
New.....4 25 @ 4 50	Naval Stores,		
Candles, ℔ lb.,	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs		
Tallow.....18 @ 20	Virgin.....0 00 @ 3 35		
Adamantine. 23 @ 26	Yellow dip. 0 00 @ 3 35		
Sperm.....50 @ 55	Hard.....0 00 @ 1 67½		
Coffee, ℔ lb.,	Tar, ℔ bbl. 0 00 @ 3 00		
Java.....40 @ 00	Tar, in ordr 0 00 @ 3 25		
Laguayra...28 @ 30	Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 60		
Rio.....24 @ 26	Rosin, pale 4 50 @ 5 25		
St. Domingo. 24 @ 27	do No. 1..3 50 @ 4 50		
Cotton, ℔ lb.,	do No. 2..2 87½@ 3 00		
Ord. to Mid'g 20 @ 23	do No. 3..2 50 @ 2 75		
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 24	Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.....52½@ 53		
Cotton Bagging,	Nails, ℔ lb.,		
Gunny, ℔ yd 25 @ 00	Cut.....6 75 @ 7 00		
Dundee.....20 @ 00	Oils, ℔ gallon,		
Rope, ℔ lb...10 @ 12½	Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00		
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel..1 45 @ 1 50	Linseed...1 75 @ 1 90		
Domestics,	Machinery. 2 00 @ 2 50		
Sheeting, ℔ yard....18½@ 19	Kerosene....57½@ 60		
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb 2 10 @ 2 25	Pea Nuts, ℔ 3 25 @ 3 35		
Feathers, ℔ lb.....75 @ 80	Potatoes, Sweet, bush 0 00 @ 0 00		
Fish, ℔ bbl.,	Irish, ℔ bbl 0 00 @ 0 00		
Mackerel,	Provisions, ℔ lb.,		
No. 1...00 00 @22 00	N. C. Bacon.		
No. 2...20 00 @20 00	Hams.....17 @ 18		
No. 3...17 50 @18 00	Middlings....15 @ 16		
Mullets...6 00 @ 8 00	Shoulders....13 @ 14		
Herring,	Hog round..14 @ 15		
East.....5 00 @ 7 00	Western Bacon		
N.C.roe, 10 50 @12 00	Hams.....16½@ 18		
do cut, 7 50 @ 8 00	Middlings....13 @ 14		
do gross, 6 50 @ 7 00	Shoulders...11½@ 12		
Dry Cod, ℔ lb 9 @ 10	Lard, N. C...16 @ 17		
Flour, ℔ bbl., Northern	do North'n 13 @ 16		
Family...13 00 @16 00	Butter, N. C. 25 @ 30		
Superfine. 10 00 @11 00	do North'n 32 @ 36		
Fine.....9 50 @10 00	Cheese.....17 @ 20		
Glue, ℔ lb...24 @ 25	Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.,		
Gunny Bags. 35 @ 45	City Mess 24 00 @24 50		
Guano, Peruvian,	Thin " 00 00 @23 00		
Per ton. 00 00 @ 90 00	Prime, ...00 00 @22 00		
Land Plaster, ℔ ton.....18 00	Rump. ...00 00 @00 00		
Grain, ℔ bushel,	Salt,		
Corn.....1 20 @ 1 25	Alum, bush. 0 55 @ 60		
Oats.....00 @ 90	Liverpool, sack, ground		
Peas, Cow. 0 00 @ 1 75	cargo ...0 00 @ 0 00		
Rice, rough 2 25 @ 2 50	from store 2 25 @ 2 50		
Carolina....12 @ 12½	Sugar, ℔ lb.,		
East India...11 @ 12	Cuba.....11 @ 13		
Hides, ℔ lb.,	Porto Rico..12 @ 13½		
Green.....5½@ 6	C.....14 @ 15		
Dry.....13 @ 14	B.....15 @ 16		
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.,	A.....16 @ 00		
Eastern...2 00 @ 2 25	Crushed...17 @ 00		
Northern..1 75 @ 1 80	Soap, ℔ lb.		
Iron, ℔ lb.,	Northern,... 9 @ 13		
English, ass'd 8 @ 10	Wilmington,		
American, refined. 0 @ 10	Ext. Family, 10½@ 11		
American, sheer.....9 @ 10	Family,.... 10 @ 10½		
Swede.....10 @ 12	Chemical,.. 9½@ 10		
Hoop, ℔ ton. 155 00@160 00	Pale..... 7½@ 8½		
Liquors, ℔ gal., (dom.)	Shingles, ℔ M.,		
Whiskey,	Contract..4 50 @ 5 00		
Bourbon..2 00 @ 4 00	Common..3 00 @ 3 50		
N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00	Staves, ℔ M.,		
Gin.....4 00 @ 7 00	W. O. bbl 20 00 @30 00		
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00	R. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00		
Lumber, (River,	Timber, ℔ M.,		
Fl'r Bds..15 00 @18 00	Shipping. 12 00 @14 00		
Wide do..10 00 @12 00	Mill, prime 10 00 @12 00		
Scantling 8 00 @10 00	Mill Fair. 8 50 @ 9 50		
	Mill, inferior to ord.....6 00 @ 7 00		
	Tallow, lb..10 @ 11		
	Tobacco, ℔ lb.,		
	Navy.....25 @ 35		
	Medium.....30 @ 40		

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
June 27, 1867.

TURPENTINE—Has been in fair request throughout the entire week, and a slight advance has been established over quotations given at the close of our last review. The heavy freshet in both branches of the river has had the effect to almost check arrivals by "rafts," and the receipts must necessarily continue light until the freshet subsides. The market closes firm at $3 35 for soft, and $1 67½ for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales for the week of 1,752 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	781	$3 35	$1 67½
Saturday	176	3 35	1 67½
Monday	44	3 35	1 67½
Tuesday	109	3 35	1 67½
Wednesday

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

Legal Juries.

The question as to what constitutes a le- l jury, is giving trouble to the Courts in is State and South Carolina. The recent tion of Judge BARNES at Tarboro', is not, e hope, to be taken as an authoritative pre- dent of the course to be pursued in this ate until such time as the County Courts all revise the jury lists of the several unties in conformity with the order of eneral SICKLES, or until the points as to binding authority, in view of the opin- n of Mr. STANBERY, are decided.

The position assumed by Judge MOSES Charleston, a few days ago, comports uch more with what we regard as consis- nt with the duty, dignity and responsi- lity of a judicial officer. In Charleston, in Edgecombe, the jury for the Court d been drawn at a previous term, held fore the order of General SICKLES was is- ed, and of course according to old jury sts which contained the names of white en only. In the Charleston case the Post ommander sent for the Clerk of the Court d the Sheriff, and these officers fully and tisfactorily explained that the *venire* had een made out at a term previous to the is- ing of the order. This fact having been ferred to General SICKLES, he expressed mself as satisfied with the explanation, t advised a postponement of the Court, til the full list of all the tax paying citizens uld be obtained from the Assessor. Sub- quently Judge MOSES called upon the istrict Commander, who also received the me advice in regard to the postponement. e Judge, however, declined to adjourn e Court and proceeded with the business the term as usual, and we have not yet arned that any positive military orders ve been issued interfering with the or- nary course of the Court.

We can well appreciate the perplexities d difficulties our Judges labor under in lding their Courts. Between the Consti- tion and Laws of the State and the Uni- d States, which their oaths compel them follow, and the orders of the Military ommander, which penalties and force ake them observe, it is difficult to steer. avoiding Scylla they are in danger of eing lost in Charybdis.

Under existing circumstances, when the ate statute requires that the lists shall be ade up from "taxable freeholders, only persons well qualified," and General ICKLES commands that "all citizens, as- ssed for taxes, and who shall have paid xes for the current year, are qualified to rve as jurors," our judges should at least ot adjourn their courts when the County ourts have not revised the jury lists, but y the cases before the juries legally sum- oned, and reserve all doubts as to their ities, when juries are summoned in ac- rdance with the military order by the roper authorities. In times like the pres- t, we should not go forward to meet ouble and encounter difficulties, and our worn officers should perform their duties, d leave to other authority to impede the ourse of justice.

Chief Justice CHASE paid no more atten- on to the order of General SICKLES in re- rd to juries than he did to a former one aying proceeding in certain cases, and in s address to the court, and in numerous rivate conversations, openly took a posi- tion similar to the one contained in the pinion of the Attorney General in regard the illegality of military orders inter- ring in the ordinary administration of stice, and in enacting and repealing laws States. He expressed himself as rmly of the opinion that the President ould not permit District Commanders to rsue such a course as to make the people ostile to the plan of reconstruction, and, a great measure, defeat the purposes of ongress. In reference to juries, petit and rand, he directed the Marshal to make no stinction, on account of color or race, mong persons *otherwise qualified* to serve. accordance with this direction the Mar- al summoned only such colored persons as ere "freeholders" and "well qualified."

We hope these difficulties and perplexi- es will be properly and legally adjusted efore our Fall courts commence. Society in too disorganized a condition, and va- rancy and crime—twin sisters—are too pe in our midst to delay even for one rm, the courts, the only legal and real rotection the upright and honest citizen s against the indolent and lawless *lazza- ni* who now infest our country.

Registration in Virginia.

Registration under orders from General CHOFIELD, has been progressing for sever- days in Virginia, and the blood-hounds party, who seem determined to leave no one unturned to control the State, have raigned two of the prominent citizens of ichmond before the United States Com- issioner for perjury, upon the ground at the State Constitution, adopted at lexandria during the war, disfranchised l persons who aided the "rebellion" af- r April 1864, and consequently coming der that clause of the Reconstruction ct which expressly disqualifies from vot- g "such as may be disfranchised for par- cipation in the rebellion."

This is a shallow and transparent trick frighten the citizens of that State and revent them from registering. If it was ue, that under the operation of the Alex- dria Constitution, all persons who had rticipated or aided in the war were dis- anchised, nine-tenths of the white citizens ould fall under the objection. In the rst place, the Alexandria Constitution has een legally amended and the clause dis- anchising persons for engaging in the ar, stricken out. In the next place, had not been amended, the entire State Gov- rnment has been declared illegal and pro- isional, and all its laws in conflict with he Congressional enactments are null and oid. And finally, General SCHOFIELD, who made the judge of the highest jurisdiction, as declared in his registration order that no one is disfranchised for participation the rebellion, *unless he previously* held me one of the offices named." This is the official announcement of the supreme authority in the State, and this arraignment can only be made in order to annoy peaceful citizens and endeavor to frighten timid and ignorant persons from exercising their privilege.

Fortunately no such troubles exist in this State. No one has been disfranchised, either by State or Federal enactments, simply for participating or aiding in the war. To work disfranchisement in North Carolina two elements must concur: *First*, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States: *Second*, engaging afterward in the war. Both must exist to work disfranchisement, and must happen in the order of time mentioned. A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not *afterward* engaged in the war, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in the war, but has not *before* held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

Our people, therefore, when our District Commander issues a special order, defining by name which officers are excluded and which not, will have no trouble in deciding upon their own cases, and if registrars will only regard their oaths and duties, and not work in obedience to the orders of caucus or league, there can possibly be no difficulty here. The duties of the Boards will be very simple and the rights of the citizen plain, and registration need not be protracted or delayed. The good order and admirable bearing of the people of this State need not be disturbed by unnecessary excitement, and the registration and the election should be conducted with that decorum and law-abiding character for which North Carolinians are noted.

"All Voted Aye, Except the Secretary of War, Who Voted Nay."

We suppose no one can read the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting, telegraphed to and published in our columns yesterday morning, upon the points raised by the Attorney General in construing the reconstruction acts of Congress, without being struck with the humiliating position into which party drill forced the Secretary of War. However plain the proposition, if its tendency was to enfranchise persons at the South, solitary and alone, this official voted in the negative, and only when confirming some point establishing a sure disqualification did Mr. STANTON concur with the other members of the Cabinet. No intelligent man can read over these proceedings, whatever may be his political feelings, without coming to the conclusion that the Secretary of War was wholly and entirely influenced in his action by what would benefit the Radical party, and not what was the interpretation of the act.—Its *purpose*, not its *meaning*, was probably better understood by this officer than by the others. However this may be, the spectacle is most humiliating to the country. When men in the highest positions under the Government make such an unworthy and disgraceful exhibition of party malice and bitterness, acting under the important responsibilities which they did, we have cause to fear for the ultimate peace and welfare of the country. When men who cannot rise above the petty plottings of party machinations in settling great questions of government, directly bearing upon the liberty, property, and future welfare of ten millions of people, are tolerated, nay, honored by a great party, it is the surest evidence of the decadence of that manly spirit and lofty patriotism which nurtured and sustained those intellectual giants and noble patriots who have shed lustre upon the American name and given grandeur to American institutions.

The President does not seem to be deterred in the performance of his duty by the disapproval of his Secretary of War, but concurs with the other members of his Cabinet, and will issue his orders in accordance therewith. There can really be but little benefit derived from one party or another under the construction given by Attorney General, as he disfranchises many citizens, such as former Sheriffs, Clerks, &c., who are permitted to register and vote under the orders of General SCHOFIELD in Virginia. We can see, however, much good by having a uniform rule in all the military districts, as Congress certainly meant to apply the same rules to all—that reconstruction should be the same in Virginia and Louisiana, North Carolina and Mississippi; but so fearful was Mr. STANTON that the "rebels" might reap some advantage by an honest and uniform construction of the law, that he voted against every proposition conferring the right of suffrage.

The position of Mr. STANTON in this Cabinet meeting is not *very unlike* that of a redoubtable foreman of a petit jury some years since in one of our upper counties.—The jury could not agree, and time and again his Honor sent them back for further consultation, until the patience of both Judge and jury was worn out. At the close of the second day's consideration, the jury for the fifth time came in and asked to be discharged. The Judge, as a matter of great precaution, asked the foreman if there was no possibility of an agreement. "No sir," promptly and pompously replied the person addressed, "Judge, there are *eleven* of the most obstinate men on this jury I ever knew." "All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted nay."

The Liquor Question.

The following explanatory Circular from General SICKLES, in regard to so much of General Order No. 32 as refers to the retailing of spirituous liquors in this Military District, will be read with interest by parties concerned. So far as this Circular goes, we think it is conceived in a spirit of fairness and equity; the incurable fault, however, lies in the original order.—Having been licensed by proper authority, their abatement by military power cannot be justified, even with those who may regard retail liquor shops as social and moral nuisances.

The Circular is important for instructions contained to govern Post Commanders and municipal authorities, and its explanations contain a sharp rebuke to such as have licensed quadruple the ordinary number of inn-keepers. Under the unanswerable opinion of the Attorney General, we do not know how long the edicts of Gen. SICKLES will remain the law of the State but until they are revoked by him or some higher authority, we can safely give assurance on the part of Post Commander and City authorities, that here they will be equitably and promptly enforced and conscientiously obeyed by our citizens:

HEAQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17, 1867.

In the execution of Paragraphs VI and VII, of General Orders No 32, current series, Post Commanders will be governed by the following instructions:

An Inn is a place where food and lodging are provided and furnished for pay to travelers and sojourners.

Municipal and town authorities may grant to Inn Keepers licenses to sell liquors in quantities less than one gallon to be drank on the premises. In determining the number of such licenses it is expected that due regard will be observed to the actual occasion for tavern accommodations, so that no evasion of the order be permitted by an unnecessary increase of the present number of Inns. In any town where this occurs the authority to grant licenses will be revoked and the licenses granted annulled.

The order does not admit of any construction extending the privilege to apothecary shops, ice cream saloons, eating houses, or other places.

The civil authorities to whom license money has been paid will determine for themselves whether they will refund to licensees the whole or any part of the money received for licenses.

The order is operative on and after the date of its publication. Post Commanders in the exercise of their discretion may extend the time until the first day of July next.

The military tribunals constituted by Circular dated May 15th, 1867, from these Headquarters, will have cognizance of all violations of paragraphs VI and VII, of General Orders 32, current series.—The proceedings will be forwarded by the Post Commander to these Headquarters for review and final action.

Where by law or municipal regulation the proceeds of licenses are devoted to the maintenance of common schools open to all without discrimination against color or estate, the proceeds of the licenses now authorized may be applied either to such schools or to the support of the poor, in the discretion of the civil authorities.

All laws or parts of laws or municipal regulations inconsistent with the provisions of General Orders 32, or of this Circular are suspended and will be deemed and held inoperative.

The authority to revoke licenses when drunkenness or disorderly conduct is permitted in or about premises where liquor is sold may be exercised by Post Commanders or by any magistrate of the vicinage on proof of the offence.

By command of Major General D. E. Sickles.
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Inft., A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Commissioner Rollins has very recently made the following decisions:

1. Section 29 of the act of March 2, 1867, relating to naptha and illuminating oils, although contained in a statute relating to internal revenue, bears no such relation to the public revenue as to call for its interpretation by the officers of internal revenue.

2. The non-liability to special tax of persons as manufacturers, whose manufactures do not exceed one thousand dollars per annum, does not extend to those described in the last part of the paragraph of the act of June 30, 1867, but each and every person who is engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any article or compounds, or who puts up for sale in packages, with his own name or trademark thereon, any articles or compounds, should be required to pay a special tax as a manufacturer.

3. Cut nails and spikes, unless manufactured from iron upon which the tax of three dollars per ton has not been levied and paid, are subject to a tax of five dollars per ton; but if manufactured from iron upon which such tax *has* been paid, they are subject to a tax of two dollars per ton only.

4. A check drawn by an individual upon himself, or drawn upon a bank by its cashier, in his official capacity and in the discharge of his official duty, is in its legal effect, written or printed, evidence on an amount of money to be held on demand or at a time designated, and should be stamped like a promissory note at the rate of five cents for each hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.

5. A foreign bill of exchange or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out, of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in sets of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, is liable to the same stamp tax as an inland bill of exchange—that is, if drawn at sight or on demand, it is liable to a tax of two cents; if drawn otherwise than at sight, or on demand, it should be stamped at the rate of five cents for each hundred dollars or fractional part thereof. Duplicates require the same amount of stamps as their originals.

6. A receipt by endorsement upon a stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfilment is exempt from stamp tax. Fulfilment, as used in this connection in schedule B is understood to mean completion, accomplishment, *entire* fulfilment—No receipt is subject to a stamp tax *unless it is issued*. When a receipt for an *instalment* of rent is written upon that part of a lease held by the tenant, and is issued to him, a two cent stamp should be affixed to it, if the amount received exceeds twenty dollars.

7. A policy fee paid in the ordinary manner by the party insured to an insurance agent for his services in making a survey of the premises to be insured is not to be included as part of the taxable gross receipts of premium by the company; it is, however, a part of the receipts of the agent, and should be taken into consideration in determining the extent of his liability to special tax.

8. A pedler who sells gloves or any other articles in packages as they come from the manufacturer or wholesale dealer should pay the special tax of fifty dollars imposed by the first proviso to paragraph 32, of section 79.

9. The act of June 30, 1864, exempted from taxation the value of bullion used in the manufacture of silverware and silver bullion rolled or prepared for platers' use exclusively. The act of July 13, 1866, extends the exemption to the "value of bullion used in the manufacture of *wares*, watches, and watch-cases." Manufacturers of silverware, wares, watches, and watch-cases, in making their returns, are entitled to a deduction of the cost of the bullion used by them from the gross amount of their actual sales.

10. The amount paid for the "good-will" of a business is capital invested, and not a loss to be deducted from income.

11. The expenses of conveyance necessarily incurred in traveling from place to place in the prosecution of business may be deducted in making a return of income; but no deductions should be made on account of hotel bills and other expenses of living.

12. Doors, windows, sash, blinds, &c., are exempt from taxation by the act of March 2, 1867; but the exemption does not extend to shutters.

A Paris correspondent writes: "The American troupe of riders who have just arrived in Paris filled two steam vessels.—Each one contained sufficient of men, women, children, beasts and material to form a complete company in case the other went to the bottom—a curious trait of prudence, if a little cold headed and hearted. The gigantic bills which they have brought with them, in gigantic chromolithography, have astonished the natives. The daily expenses of the troupes are reckoned at £200."

The following curious advertisement appears in a newspaper of Paris: "Agency general for international marriages. Happiness guaranteed for a year."

The metaphorical soft side of a pine board is realized in flannel blankets made from white pine, which are used in the Vienna hospitals.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

BY HON. B. H. HILL.

"Never despair of the Republic," was a much lauded Roman maxim. But maxims never saved a country, and this one did not save Rome. She was very great. The combined world was too weak to harm her. But she fell—*fell by her own hands*—and for centuries has remained fallen!

If good liberty-loving Americans almost despair of their country, the events of the last thirteen years would seem to be sufficient to save them from reproach. From the repeal of the Missouri Compromise until now, no period in human annals of thrice the duration exhibits such deception among leaders, such credulity among the people, such treachery by rulers and such energetic self-destruction by the nation.

The United States have done more in these years to weaken confidence in free institutions, and have inflicted more injury upon their own people, and created heavier burdens for their children and children's children, than the united armies and navies of the earth could have accomplished in fifty years. Before these notes close I may undertake to show the real causes of these evils. It is sufficient now to say that from 1854 a spirit which is enmity to the life of the Constitution has been dominant. The Government has been in the keeping of its enemies. We read of a great man who, while an infant, was nursed by a wolf. This may have been and may again be possible; but it never has been and never will be possible for men of extreme tempers and opinions to nurse a constitution whose only life is mutual concession for the common good.

The Southern people, greatly provoked and misguided, abandoned the Union to preserve the Constitution. While the Northern people, less provoked but equally misguided, made war to preserve the Union, by placing themselves under the lead of men who were the bitter, implacable enemies of the Constitution, and who were fore-determined to destroy or reform it.

After four years of heroic struggle the Southern people laid down their arms because they were assured by their enemies and taught by long trusted but faithless counsellors and office-holders among themselves, that, by so doing they would be again in the Union as before. The many believed this and withdrew their support and deserted their colors. The few who disbelieved were overpowered. But more than two years have passed—more than half the period of the actual conflict—and the Southern people, now thrice deluded, have not enjoyed the blessings of the Union!—Why? Because these leaders of the North—true to their original hatred, and perfectly logical in that hatred—declare the Union shall not be restored except upon terms which practically destroy the Constitution, and which certainly leave no Union except one founded in force. And thus far the Northern people either have failed to comprehend, or have consented to sustain their treachery, and, to give the last development of their most remarkable history, we see some of our Southern counsellors, who urged us into secession as the only peaceful method of securing our rights; who afterward led us to subjugation as the only method of escaping military despotism; now boasting of the great confidence heretofore reposed in their counsel, advising us to accept the proposed terms for a new Union!

With such experience fresh and still increasing, how shall we wonder if true men doubt, if brave men fear and if good men despair?

For thirteen years the actual revolution has been right onward; and is still onward. He is stupidly blind who does not see that the evils before us are far greater than the evils present and behind us. Our people have drank bitter cups, but they are as honey when compared with the cups they must drink if the child is not taken from the wolf; if the Constitution is not taken from the nursing care of those who hate it; if the Government shall continue to be administered by its enemies.

If anything I may say shall tend, however slightly, to avert the evils which threaten the country, I shall not only be satisfied but happy. I have no party to serve and no personal ends to accomplish.

I frankly admit my opinions heretofore have not been accepted by a majority of the people. I have never thought that what the majority believed was, therefore, true; or that what the majority did was, therefore, right. My political life has been but a struggle against prevailing opinions and policies. When policies have been adopted and fixed in spite of my opposition, I have labored to work good results in spite of my convictions that the policies were unwise. And when I see the ruin which has been wrought I cannot but rejoice in the recollections that I was not one of the chosen architects. I do believe the people have mourned and still mourn only because wicked men have ruled and still rule; and I believe wicked men have been chosen to rule only because they have made political issues to foment popular passions, and have suited their conduct and opinions to the popular passions so fomented.

These notes are, therefore, given to the public, claiming no title to consideration, except that they are written, not to please that public, but to aid in arresting the further progress of a revolution which has been so prolific of ruin in the past, and which is so fearfully pregnant with ruin for the future. It may turn out that no man—that no human power can arrest this revolution. It may be that a change of government, through an ordeal of anarchy, is inevitable. But this much every man can do: He can see to it that, if this destruction must come, it shall not owe its coming to his consent. If the Constitution must be violated, it shall not be by him.—If the Government must be subverted, it shall be the work of others. This, therefore, patriotic reader, is all the promise I exact—in advance; that, whatever others may do, you will support the Constitution, and oppose whatever is contrary thereto—for mark this: Whatever else people and rulers may do, they cannot support or preserve the Government by violating its fundamental law.

Painful accounts come from the West of Ireland, where a winter of unusual security has been experienced. The London Star says:

Ominously startling features of the former famine are already reappearing. Fever and nakedness, and the palsied look of hopefulness, accompanied by chronic hunger as of old, while there is the terrible novelty of cattle disease, which is so virulent that the despairing people seldom ever skin the stricken beasts and sheep, but leave them unburied where they fall. The imminence of pestilence from this source is aggravated from the fact that the carcasses of pigs dying from the murrain are fed upon by the most destitute of the sufferers, for the price of the two local staples of food, namely, potatoes and Indian meal, is now much beyond what the ordinary miserable wages of the district would supply. But even such are no longer being earned.—Employment there is virtualy none. There is no scope for it, and no means of payment, the few large landed proprietors have to go without their rents in great part, if not altogether. Emigration has been carried to its uttermost limits, and further exodus is impossible for lack of the wherewithal to sustain it.

A genuine case of cholera has occurred at Newburg, Indiana.

A North Carolinian Brutally Murdered, and His Body Burned.

On Friday night last, a most horrible murder was committed in Pierce county, by which a storekeeper was murdered and his body burned to a crisp. The particulars, as we learned them from a gentleman in the city on whose place the affair occurred, are as follows: A gentleman named W. S. Fylnn, from Washington, North Carolina, had emigrated to Station No. 7½, on the Albany & Gulf Railroad about one year ago, and established himself in a small grocery business. His conduct up to the time was commendable, as he had rendered himself very popular by his generous conduct.

On Friday night last, while sitting in his store, two negroes entered about 9 o'clock, informing him that they wished to purchase. He immediately rose to attend to their wants, but was confronted by one of the negroes, named Joe Williams, who seemed to enter into a deep conversation with him. While so engaged the other negro, named Grier Jackson, approached from behind and struck him three times on the back of the head with a hatchet. The man was killed almost instantly, and while the body lay in its blood upon the floor, the negroes proceeded to rob the store of its valuables. Being satisfied with their plunder the body was placed in an upright position in the chair, and the house immediately set on fire, after which the assassins made good their escape to their quarters. A short time afterwards several negroes came to the store for the purpose of purchasing, and seeing the house on fire and the body sitting in the chair they became somewhat scared and ran to the house of the overseer, informing him of the fact. Hastily gathering a few of his trusty men, he repaired to the scene; but just as he reached it, the roof and walls fell in, burying the body of the unfortunate man.

In the morning after the fire had somewhat subsided, the hatchet was found covered with blood. Several of the negroes immediately recognized it as the property of the negro, Jackson, and a squad being sent for him, he, in connection with Williams, were arrested. The negroes on the place became so enraged at the affair that they unanimously declared their intention to lynch the party, when Williams, intimidated at their threats, confessed the whole crime, implicating Jackson as the murderer. To this accusation Jackson remained silent, resisting with stubborness any attempt to draw the story from him.

The negroes on the place, highly indignant at such conduct, procured a large iron chain, and placing it around Jackson's neck, tied him to a green sapling, which they bent down for the purpose, and after hoisting Jackson about six times into the air, he became tired out and finally confessed his implication in the murder, alleging as the cause the prospect of obtaining money. At the request of Williams a neighboring branch was searched, and the apron of Jackson, spotted with blood, was found.—A short distance from the scene of the murder, six dollars in greenbacks were found, which one of the party had lost in falling over a stump.

Notwithstanding the desire of the negroes to execute summary vengeance upon the assassins, they were brought to Blackshear and placed in jail.

Savannah *News and Herald*.

The Crops.

While discontented politicians are dolorously bewailing the state of financial affairs, the broad acres of the Union are silently working out the wealth of the nation. Our strength lies not in frowning fortresses, noble ships-of-war, lofty capitols echoing with the buncomb of theoretical politicians, nor in the first enumeration of dollars, after the close of an expensive war; but in the state of the country's soil, in the fecundity of mellow valleys and sun-lighted hillsides, as well as in blushing gold mines, flashing fishing banks and waving forests. Where the resounding tramp of war desolated the fields, peace waves her sceptre, woven of wheat and corn. Our nation's glory is not revealed in the flash of her diamonds, in the glitter of her gold, in the chink of the almighty dollar, but in the pink flowers of the apple and the white boll of the cotton; in the blue blossom of the flax and the golden glow of the corn.

From all sections of the Union come the grand tidings that God's earth has not forgotten the cry of the millions. The red battle field is sheeted in white and gold; the smoky hill side raises her peaceful banner, and the desert blossoms as the rose.—The West reports that the wheat crops are magnificent; the North that fruit is plentiful; the South that the cotton yield will be large. No longer shall we hear that the nation fears bankruptcy; that the coffers are impoverished. The fruitful fields refute the imputation. The fall will bring a glorious thanksgiving. The God who gave us peace will also not forget us in our distress. The seaports shall be thrown open to foreign buyers. The old world, learning our success in peace, will send forth her millions again to supplicate the precious soil. The Secretary of war may lay down his pen and forsake his proclamations. Howell Cobb may continue in his cotton field. Lee may govern his college. Grant may lay aside his sword, and, in 1868, assume the Presidential chair. The armies of Europe shall be fed with our corn and be clothed with our cotton. Over all, God shall reign.—Savannah *Republican*.

Cliques of money and stock jobbers and speculators exist in New York, whose constant care it is to misrepresent the condition of the finances and the administration of the Treasury. They have lately chuckled over the prospect that the Treasury would not be able, without resorting to loans, to meet the appropriations of Congress, the interest of the public debt, &c. They predicted and hoped that the maturing debt would not be paid, nor even funded. They were disappointed in the latter hope, and will be in the former.

The Treasury will be able to meet all the demands upon it for the current year, with such resources as it has in the present surplus, and in the current revenue from internal and external duties, without a resort to loans or any increase of the public debt.

The internal revenue cannot be expected to improve while business is so much depressed as it is at present.

The products of manufactures are much reduced, and the large amounts of excise collected from them have fallen off, and will not be increased until the present oversupply of many descriptions of goods shall be taken up.

The means of consumption must be possessed by the public before the rate of production can be increased. There must be large and abundant, and not merely an average, crop of wheat, corn and cotton the present season in order to give a fresh impetus to commerce and manufactures, and consequently increase the revenue.

National Intelligencer.

Death of an Old Printer.

On Saturday last Robert McKnight, one of the oldest printers in the South, if not the oldest, died in the alms house of Dallas county, in this State. The Selma *Messenger* says that Mr. McKnight was born in South Carolina in 1783, and commenced learning the 'art preservative of all arts' in Georgetown, S. C., in 1798, and until within a few years was able to "work at the case." He was an honest, and industrious and good man, and notwithstanding the poverty in which he died, was much respected by all who knew him. He was the father of Major McKnight, better known as "Asa Hartz."—Mobile *Tribune*.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE CONFISCATION AND SEQUESTRATION ACTS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

SHORTRIDGE *et al vs.* MACON.

This is an action for the recovery of the amount of a promissory note for interest.

There is no question of the liability of the defendant to the demand of the plaintiffs, unless he is excused by coerced payment of the note sued upon under an act of the self-styled Confederate Congress, passed August 30th, 1861, entitled "an act for the sequestration of the estate of alien enemies," and an amendatory act passed February 15th, 1862.

It is admitted that the plaintiffs were citizens of Pennsylvania; that the defendant was a citizen of North Carolina; that the note sued upon was made by the defendant to the plaintiffs; and that the defendant was compelled, by proceedings instituted in the Courts of the so-called Confederate States, to pay the amount due upon it to the receiver appointed under the Sequestration acts.

Upon these facts it is insisted that the defendant is discharged from his liability to the plaintiffs. It is claimed that, while it existed, the Confederate government was a *de facto* government; that the citizens of the States which did not recognize its authority were aliens, and in time of war, alien enemies; that, consequently, the acts of sequestration were valid acts; and, therefore, that payment to a Confederate agent of debts due to such citizens, if compelled by proceedings under those acts, relieved the debtor from all obligations to the original creditors.

To maintain these propositions the counsel for the defendant rely upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the late rebellion was a civil war, in the prosecution of which belligerent rights were exercised by the National government and accorded to the armed forces of the rebel Confederacy; and upon the decisions of the State Courts, during and after the close of the American war for independence, which affirmed the validity of confiscations and sequestrations decreed against the property of non-resident British subjects and the inhabitants of Colonies or States hostile to the United Colonies or United States.

But these decisions do not, in our judgment, sustain the propositions in support of which they are cited.

There is no doubt that the State of North Carolina, by the acts of the Convention of May, 1861; by the previous acts of the Governor of the State; by subsequent acts of all the departments of the State government; and by the acts of the people at the elections held after May, 1861, set aside her State government and Constitution, connected, under the National Constitution with the government of the United States; and established a new Constitution and government connected with another, so-called central government, set up in hostility to the United States; and entered upon a course of active warfare against the National government. Nor is there any doubt that, by these acts, the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspended, and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged in them.

But these acts did not effect, even for a moment the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offences against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority, separate him from the State. Such acts may subject the offender even to outlawry, but can discharge him from no duty nor relieve him from any responsibility.

The National Constitution declares that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

The word "only" was used to exclude from the criminal jurisprudence of the new Republic the odious doctrines of constructive treason. Its use, however, while limiting the definition to plain overt acts, brings these acts in conspicuous relief as being always and in essence, treasonable.

War, therefore, levied against the United States by citizens of the Republic under the protected authority of the new State government of North Carolina or of the so-called Confederate government which assumed the title of the "Confederate States," was treason against the United States.

It has been supposed, and by some strenuously maintained that the North Carolina Ordinance of 1861, which purported to repeal the North Carolina Ordinance of 1789, by which the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and to repeal also all subsequent acts by which the assent of North Carolina was given to amendments of the Constitution, did in fact repeal that Ordinance and those acts, and thereby absolved the people of the State from all obligation as citizens of the United States and made it impossible to commit treason by levying war against the National government.

No elaborate discussion of the theoretical question thus presented seems now to be necessary. That question, as a practical one, is at rest and is not likely to be revived. It is enough to say here, in our judgment, the answer which it has received from events, is that which the soundest construction of the Constitution warrants and requires.

Nor can we agree with some persons, distinguished by abilities and virtues, who insist when rebellion attains the proportions and assumes the character of civil war, it is purged of its treasonable character and can only be punished by the defeat of its armies, the disappointment of its hopes, and the calamities incident to unsuccessful war.

Courts have no policy and can exercise no political powers. They can only declare the law. On what sound principle, then, can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable? that war levied by ten men or ten hundred, is certainly treason, but is no longer such when levied by ten thousand or ten hundred thousand? that the armed attempts of a few, attended by no serious danger to the Union and suppressed by slight exertions of the public force, come, unquestionably, within the constitutional definition, but attempts by a vast combination, controlling several States, putting great armies in the field, menacing with imminent peril the very life of the Republic and demanded immense efforts and immense expenditures of treasure and blood for their defeat and suppression, swell beyond the boundaries of the definition, and become innocent in the proportion of their enormity?

But it is said that this is the doctrine of the Supreme Court. We think otherwise.

In modern times it is the usual practice of civilized governments attacked by organized and formidable rebellion, to exercise and concede belligerent rights. Instead, under such circumstances, of punishing rebels when made prisoners in war as criminals, they agree on cartels for exchange and make other mutually beneficial arrangements; and, instead of insisting upon offensive terms and designations in intercourse with the civil or military chiefs, treat them, as far as possible, without surrender of essential principles, like foreign foes engaged in regular warfare.

But these are concessions made by the Legislative and Executive departments of government in the exercise of political discretion and in the interest of humanity, to mitigate vindictive passions inflamed by civil conflicts, and prevent the frightful evils of mutual reprisals and retaliations.—They establish no rights except during the war.

And it is true that when war ceases and the authority of the regular government is fully re-established the penalties of violated law are seldom inflicted upon many.

Wise governments never forget that the criminality of individuals is not always or often equal to that of the acts committed by the organization with which they are connected. Many are carried into rebellion by sincere though mistaken convictions; or hurried along by excitements due to social and State sympathies, and even by the compulsion of a public opinion not their own.

When the strife of arms is over, such governments, therefore, exercising still their political discretion, address themselves mainly to the work of conciliation and restoration, and exert the prerogative of mercy, rather than that of justice. Complete remission is usually extended to large classes by amnesty or other exercise of legislative or executive authority, and individuals included in these classes with some exceptions of the greatest offenders, are absolved by pardon, either absolutely or upon conditions prescribed by the government.

These principles, common to all civilized nations, are those which regulated the action of the Government of the United States during the war of the rebellion and have regulated its action since rebellion laid down its arms.

In some respects the forbearance and liberality of the nation exceeded all example. While hostilities were yet flagrant one act of Congress practically abolished the death penalty for treason subsequently committed and another provided a mode in which citizens of rebel States maintaining a loyal adhesion to the Union, could recover after war, the value of their captured or abandoned property.

The National Government has steadily sought to facilitate restoration with adequate guaranties of union, order and equal rights.

On no occasion, however, and by no act have the United States ever renounced their constitutional jurisdiction over the whole territory over the citizens of the Republic, or conceded to citizens in arms against their country the character of alien enemies, or admitted the existence of any government *de facto*, within the boundaries of the Union, hostile to itself.

In the Prize Cases the Supreme Court simply asserted the right of the United States to treat the insurgents as belligerents, and to claim from foreign nations the performance of neutral duties under the penalties known to international law. The decision recognized, also, the fact of the exercise and concession of belligerent rights and affirmed, as a necessary consequence, the proposition that during the war, all the inhabitants of the country controlled by the rebellion, and all the inhabitants of the country loyal to the Union were enemies reciprocally each of the other. But there is nothing in that opinion which gives countenance to the doctrine which counsel endeavor to deduce from it; that the insurgent States by the act of rebellion and by levying war against the nation became foreign States, and their inhabitants alien enemies.

This proposition being denied, it must result that in compelling debtors to pay to receivers, for the support of the rebellion, debts due to any citizen of the United States, the insurgent authorities committed illegal violence, by which no obligation of debtors to creditors could be cancelled, or, in any respect, affected.

Nor can the defence in this case derive more support from the decisions affirming the validity of confiscations during the war for American Independence.

That war began, doubtless, like the recent civil war, in rebellion. Had it terminated unsuccessfully, and had English Tribunals subsequently affirmed the validity of colonial confiscation and sequestration of British property and debts due to British subjects, those decisions would be in point. No student of international law or of history needs to be informed how impossible it is that such decisions could have been made.

Had the recent rebellion proved successful, and had the validity of the confiscations and sequestrations actually enforced by the insurgent authorities been afterwards questioned in Confederate Courts, it is not improbable that the decisions of the State Courts, made during and after the revolutionary war, might have been cited with approval.

But it hardly needs remark, that those decisions were made under circumstances widely differing from those which now exist.

They were made by the Courts of States which had succeeded in their attempt to sever their colonial connexion with Great Britain, and sanctioned acts which depended for their validity wholly upon that success; and can have no application to acts of a rebel self styled government, seeking the severance of constitutional relations of States to the Union, but defeated in the attempt, and, itself, broken up and destroyed.

Those who engage in rebellion must consider the consequences. If they succeed, rebellion becomes revolution; and the new government will justify its founders. If they fail, all their acts hostile to the rightful government, are violations of law, and originate no rights which can be recognized by the Courts of the Nation whose authority and existence have been alike assailed.

We hold, therefore, that compulsory payment, under the Sequestration acts, to the rebel receiver, of the debt due to the plaintiffs from the defendant, was no discharge.

It is claimed, however, that whatever may be the right of the plaintiff's to recover the principal debt from the defendant, they cannot recover interest for the time during which war prevented all communication between the States in which they respectively resided.

We cannot think so. Interest is the lawful fruit of principal. There are, indeed, some authorities to the point that interest which has accrued during war between independent nations, cannot be afterwards recovered; though the debt with other interest may be. But that rule, in our judgment, is applicable only to such wars. We perceive nothing in the act of the 13th July, 1861, which suspended for a time all pacific intercourse between the legal and insurgent portion of the country, that requires or justifies the application of that rule to the case before us. Legal rights could neither be originated nor defeated by the action of the central authorities of the late rebellion.

The plaintiff must have judgment for the principal interest of his debt, without deduction.

Meeting of Congress in July.

We learn that the clerk of the House Judiciary Committee is busily engaged in preparing a report of the evidence taken before that body on the question of impeachment, in expectancy of a quorum of both Houses of Congress in July. It is also said that a portion at least of that committee confidently anticipate a session. Other indications point in the same direction, and show a general belief and desire in extreme Radical quarters for an immediate assemblage of Congress, and renewed agitation.

National Intelligencer.

A lady in Michigan was stung in the ball of her eye by a honey bee and died in ten minutes.

During the past week 142 boats left Cumberland, Md., via canal, with 14,711 tons of coal.